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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1865. NO. 181.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Thumb Baby.
Pittock has photographs of it.

Blue Lick Water,
Fresh, direct from the Springs, at Fleming's drug store.

Albums, Flags, &c.
Albums at cost, Flags, N. Y. Dailies; Photographs, 200 received yesterday; Oil Maps, &c., at Pittock's.

The Emancipation Proclamation.
Carpenter's magnificent painting, illustrating this noble act of the President and Cabinet, is on exhibition, for a few days only, at No. 64 Fifth street, under Concert Hall.

Sale of Coal and Furnace Lands.
By reference to advertisement on second page, it will be seen that 7,000 acres of oil, coal and furnace ds, will be sold at public auction, in Greenup county, on Monday, the first day of May. Here is a rare ce for bargains.

A Leaf from History.

Just now, when the nation is wild with rejoicing over LEE's surrender, the following order concerning a similar occurrence eighty-three years ago, and near the ground now made memorable by an event of far greater magnitude,—will be read with a thrill of interest.

One thought is striking. How we grow! The vast things that have been occurring in the past four years, the numbers engaged on both sides, the unheard of slaughter, the many thousands of prisoners,—what would such things have been thought of eighty-three years years ago?

A very striking contrast in time is observable. *Then* it took from October 19th to November 6th—eighteen days, for the news to travel from Yorktown to this point.

Now a flash of lightning only separates us from the great transpirings of our armies.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I beg to furnish you, as interesting at this time, the following copy from the Order Book of General Irvine, commanding at this post in 1781. It occurs as the first order in the book from which it was taken.

Yours, truly,
JAMES VEECH.

FORT PITT, NOV. 6, 1781.

Parole—*General.*

General Irvine has the pleasure to congratulate the troops on the great and glorious news, Lord Cornwallis, with the troops under his command surrendered prisoners of war, on the 19th of October last, to the allied Army of American and France, under the immediate command of his Excellency General Washington. The prisoners amount to upwards of five thousand regular troops, near two thousand tories, and as many negroes, besides a number of merchants and other followers.

Thirteen pieces of artillery will be fired this day at one o'clock at the Block House, at which time the troops will be under arms, with their colors displayed.

The Commissary will issue a gill of liquor extraordinary to the non-commissioned officers and privates, on this joyful occasion.

By command of
WM. IRVINE,
Brigadier General Commanding.
JOHN ROSS, Aid-de-Camp.

THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

Lee Telegraphed Davis His Men were not coming up to their work —The Flight of Davis and his Cabinet—Terrible Scenes in the City Monday Night—The City Fired—Interesting Details.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 6.]

Though we have twice before dwelt upon the subject of the evacuation of Richmond and the subsequent dreadful conflagration, it is an exhaustless theme, and so long as we can furnish new facts in connection with it we do not fear worrying our readers.

For a month past the Confederates have been evacuating the city with all the speed and means they could command, but somehow the people refused to believe that the removal meant evacuation, and all declared that the measures were only precautionary. Matters went on in this manner until last Sunday, when Confederates hurrying away every species of property, the people blindly refusing to believe that the city was to be given up, and clinging to their Confederate shinplasters as if they were things of worth.

Sunday morning General Lee telegraphed to Davis, giving an account of the general attack upon his lines, stating that the lines had been pierced in many places, and that unless he could re-establish them Richmond must be given up that night. His tone was, for the first time since the war, despondent. He said his men were not coming up to their work.

At eleven o'clock that morning it was telegraphed that all efforts to establish his lines had been utterly unsuccessful. Immediately began among the officials in Richmond a scurry and panic. Still the majority of the people were in the dark, and refusing to believe their eyes, so remained many of them, till night. The gold and silver coin belonging to the Louisiana bank, and recently appropriated by the Confederate authorities, was run down to the Danville train in hot haste. So also was the specie of the Richmond banks. Then the preparations for the departure of the officials was arranged. A number of trains were to leave during the evening; still there was not room for all who thought it desirable to get away. Davis was to depart at seven o'clock in the evening. Breckinridge elected to go off on horseback, with the last of the army, on Monday morning.

At the request of the Mayor, a meeting of the Council was held on Sunday evening, at four o'clock, to consult as to what would be best to done under the circumstances. The Council, after much discussion, passed a resolution appointing committees for each of the three wards, who should, when the fact that the city was to be abandoned should be ascertained, proceed to destroy all the alcoholic liquors in their respective wards, giving the Council's receipt for the same, to be paid for hereafter. The object of this step is obvious—to prevent disorder resulting from the intoxication of the troops of either army, and of the evil-disposed among the citizens. The order of the Council was only partially executed, but there is no doubt that much evil was arrested.

After dark the Council held another conference, and this time being assured by the Secretary of War that the Confederate pickets would be withdrawn from the Richmond front at three o'clock Monday morning, and that it was calculated that the rear guard would be stationed about Mid-night, it was determined that a committee of prominent citizens should attend the Mayor with a flag of truce to the intermediate line of fortifications, and that there he might hand over the city to the General commanding the Army of the James. Judge Lyons, Judge Meredith and several members of the Council attended the Mayor.

In the meantime a staturnalia had begun in the city. About one o'clock the government commissaries began the destruction of an immense quantity of whisky and brandy stored in the large building formerly Wallace's warehouse or grocery store, northwest corner of Pearl and Cary streets. Several hundred soldiers and citizens gathered in front of the building, and contrived to save much of the liquor in pitchers, bottles and basins. This liquor was not slow in manifesting itself. The crowd become a mob, and began to sack the store. Soon other crowds had collected in front of other government warehouses. Some attempts were made to distribute supplies, but so frenzied had the mob become that the officers in charge in many cases had to flee for their lives.

All through the night crowds of men, women and children traversed the streets, rushing from one storehouse to another, loading themselves with all kinds of supplies, to be thrown away immediately for something more tempting offering itself. Men could be met rolling hogsheads of bacon, molasses, sugar, barrels of flour, bushels of rice, coffee, &c., while hundreds wheelbarrows loaded with all manner of goods, while others again had gone into the plundering business in a large way, and were operating with bags, furniture wagons and drays. This work went on fast and furious until after midnight, at most which time large numbers of straggling Confederate soldiers made their appearance on the streets, and immediately set about robbing the principal stores on Main street. The scenes that then followed have already been described. There was a regular sack.

About one o'clock Monday morning the Mayor received positive information that an order had been issued from Ewell's headquarters to fire the four principal tobacco warehouses of the city, namely: Public Warehouse, situated at the head of the basin, near the Petersburg railroad depot; Shockoe Warehouse, situated near the centre of the city, side by side with the far-famed Gallego flour mills; Mayo's warehouse, at the southern extremity of Fourteenth street, and on the hither end of Mayo's bridge; and Dibrell's warehouse on Cary street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, and a square below the Libby prison. Knowing that the burning of these immense buildings, situated as they were, involved the destruction of at least the business portion of the city, the Mayor forthwith despatched a committee of gentlemen to remonstrate with the Confederate authorities against the execution of so wanton vandalism. The committee consisting of Mr. James A. Scott and others, were referred to Major Melton, one of a large number of aids-de-camp and staff officers who hung around the War Department, to whom it appeared, had been entrusted the work of the incendiary. Melton would hear nothing on the subject, and characterized the statement that burning the warehouses would destroy the city as a "cowardly pretext on the part of the citizens, trumped up to endeavor to save their property for the Yankees." There was nothing left the citizens but to submit. Resistance was thought of, but the Confederate authorities guarded against such an event, by holding in the city to execute their barbarous work, two large battalions of Southern troops, every man of whom hated Virginia and Virginians, and longed for nothing more than to see the last house in the city a ruin.

Two divisions—Kershaw's and Custis Lee's—with several light batteries were holding the lines below the city. Gradually during the night, these troops were withdrawn by brigades. The first movements were orderly enough, but towards morning the retreat became a wild flight. It was one of the ghastliest sights of this awful night to see a long line of men, flitting like unholy shades through the crowded streets, their forms made hideous by the glare of the incendiary fires that already began to glow. This train of fugitives poured on unbroken up Main street, down Fourteenth street, until broad daylight broke upon the scene. Before the last passed over the bridge, it had already been in flames more than an hour. The troops detailed to fire the warehouses bivouaced around the doomed buildings, ready at a moment's notice to begin their work of evil; but before they received their order some amateur incendiary fired a canal boat, loaded with meat, which was lying in the dock, near Mayo's bridge. This was the first fire in the city, if we except the conflagration in the streets of all the papers, documents, &c., of the First and Second Auditors' offices, which took place early Sunday night. The boat we have just mentioned fired two others, which swung under the bridge over the dock, and set it on fire, thereby nearly cutting off the retreat of five or six thousand Confederates. About this time the Confederate gunboat Patrick Henry, lying in the river off Rocketts, was fired, and soon after the order was issued to apply the torch to the warehouses. The order was executed with alacrity; nor did the ruffians confine themselves to the building in question. Getting a taste of incendiarism, the congenial work seemed to please them so much that they ran about setting fire to every house in the vicinity of the warehouses. The incendiaries at Shockoe fired every house on Shockoe slip, including Mr. De Voss' warehouse, where was stored a quantity of French tobacco. There was a guard of French local troops over this building, but they were driven off by the Confederates and threatened with death if they attempted to extinguish the flames. The torch was also applied to all the building recently in Confederate occupation, from the Tredgar works on the canal above the city to the navy yard at Rocketts—a distance of two miles—including the laboratories, artillery shops, arsenals, Franklin paper mill, Petersburg depot, Danville Depot, all the commissary and quartermaster buildings on and near Fourteenth street, Rahm's foundry, and other buildings and localities which we have heretofore mentioned. By seven o'clock a.m., nearly the whole of the city south of Main street, between Eighth and Fifteenth streets, and Twentieth and Twenty-third streets, was one great sea of flame.

It was part of the programme that Gary's cavalry should be the last Confederate troops to leave the lines below Richmond. They were to come stealthily on the city about daylight and catch up all stragglers and citizens that they could take hold of and hurry them off with the army. This part of the plan was frustrated by the rapid advance of the Union forces. Gary passed up Main street not five minutes ahead of the Union cavalry, and so far from dragging off others, he barely saved himself. Mayo's bridge and the Danville depot were then all ablaze. Gary crossed the dock by the bridge at the southern terminus of Seventeenth street, and then set fire to the structure. Two soldiers, William J. Brown and Robert Allen, chancing to be in the neighborhood, rushed to the bridge and extinguished the flames before they had gained headway. While so engaged they were fired upon by Gary's men; but fortunately neither of them was struck. Gary then sped away over Mayo's bridge, which was burning from end to end, and almost in the point of falling in.

The flag of truce party attending the Mayor met the Union military authorities at the line of fortifications just beyond Tree Hill, near the junction of the Osborne turnpike and Newmarket road. The surrender was formally made, and steps were immediately taken to preserve order in the city, and it would have been but for the fact that by the progress of the great fire then raging, which prevented anything being done until it could be gotten under. The population, white and black, with excitement, were sacking every store on Main street. The United States authorities at once set about staying the ravages of the flames, and succeeded in confining it to a stem to the conflagration. By three o'clock P. M. the fire was conquered, though not extinguished, and order was restored.

In previous notices of the conflagration we have mentioned that a large number of persons were burned to death. Their number or identity will never be known. Children, old and infirm persons, and many persons under the influence of liquor, perished in the flames during the previous night's orgies, were the victims.

We have head of no one being killed by the shell explosions at the Arsenal, but that hundreds were not slaughtered in this way can only be counted for by the fact that the Arsenal was under a steep hill which stood between it and the city, on two sides. Messrs. Wm. Royster and A. J. Crane were struck and knocked down by a flying fragment of shell while standing in Mr. Royster's grocery, corner of Fourth and Cary streets. Mr. Royster was severely injured about the abdomen. Mr. Crane received a contusion in the temple. A colored child, about seven years old, was knocked down on Mr. Crane's lot on Canal street, between Fourth and Fifth. There were many other casualties and perhaps some deaths from this bombardment which we have not heard of. Not less than one hundred thousand shells exploded in the course of three our four hours, scattering their fragments thickly over acres of the city. Many houses, weighing several pounds each fell in the capital square.

Trully, the ways of Providence are inscrutable. This burning of our city would seem at first glance an unmitigated evil. But there is another view to be taken of it. It has had one certain good effect. It there lingered in the hearts of all of our people one spark of affection for the Davis dynasty, this ruthless, useless, wanton handing over to the flames their fair city, their homes and altars, has extinguished it forever.

The Pursuit of Lee.

GALLANT FLIGHT OF OUR CAVALRY.

The Flight of the Rebels.

NEW YORK, April 10.

The *Herald's* special correspondent gives the accounts of the pursuit of Lee's army. The 24th corps, with White's Station, near Burkesville, on the Southside railroad, on the morning of the 5th, with Gens. Grant and Ord. The 5th corps, with the cavalry, pushed on to Jettersville on the Danville railroad, and arrived there without any fighting, until the night of the 4th. The 2d, 6th and 9th corps followed closely in their rear, and, by the night of the 5th, they were all upon the Danville road, and the 24th was up to the Burkesville junction.

It appears that General Lee ordered that portion of his army, cut off by our pursuing line on Sunday, to join him at Amelia Court House, in hopes that they might attempt to reach Burkesville junction and so on to Danville.

When General Grant reached Nottaway Court House, a staff officer arrived, stating that Sheridan had encountered the enemy in small force at Jettersville—had driven them, and was in important position.

Our column had intended going into camp but Grant thought Lee's only hope was in special movement on Danville, therefore the advance continued. The men who had already marched twenty miles, on being informed of the situation, knew that much depended, cheered and marched all night, and started off with cheers.

Wherever Grant was recognised as he rode along the lines, the delight of the soldiers could be expressed in the most enthusiastic manner. As one division expressed itself in cheering, another would take its place, and so went all along the whole column.

Soon another dispatch was received from Sheridan, and its contents were such as to cause Grant to send the cavalry right across the country to Sheridan's headquarters.

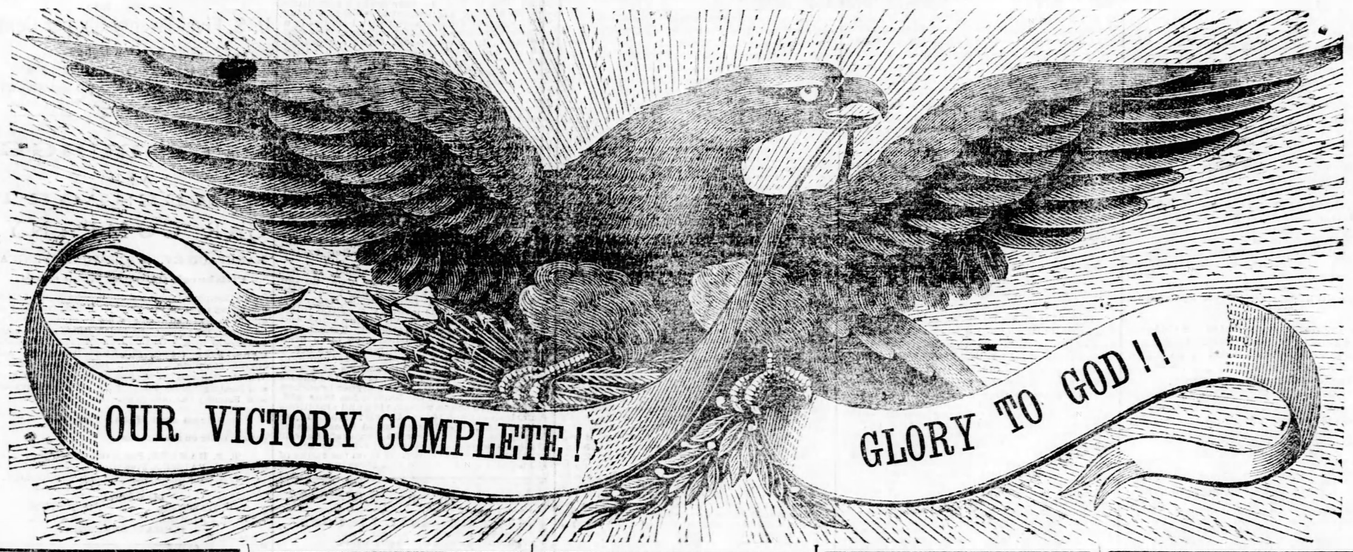
On the night of the 5th the army lay in line of battle, stretching across three of Lee's routes of country, and facing Jettersville. Custar's division of cavalry lay on the right flank, and Merritt on the left. The infantry was formed with the fifth Corps on the right, 5th in the centre, and 24 on the left. During the night Lee marched off many of his trains, and it was feared he would elude this column. Ord was to march in the morning towards Lynchburg, and cut off his retreat south of that place.

The whole army in the morning moved five miles on the road to Deatonville. In the forenoon the Second and Fifth Corps succeeded in falling upon Gordon's Corps, guarding Lee's army in the vicinity of Deatonsville, stampeding a portion of it, and making many captures of men and material. Gordon took up one position after another, and thus his corps succeeded in retarding our pursuit to a limited extent. Refugees and deserters state that the rebel army was failing. They also said that the trains were running from Richmond to Danville all day, and that Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet reached there on Sunday afternoon and were taken to the residence of Mr. Sutherland. This refugee was on the Danville and Greensboro railroad trains between these places.

The Herald's correspondent from the cavalry recounts the movements of the pursuit of Lee. Their rear guard was established, numbering three hundred and twenty, strongly entrenched across Morgan creek, having destroyed the bridge, felled trees across the ford to impede pursuit. On our advancing the enemy opened fire, which was returned with vigor. They were finally shelled from their position. A number of the obstructions were removed and the whole command crossed.

Barringer's brigade of cavalry was soon scattered by our 3d Brigade, Colonel Wells commanding. The rebels scattered like a flock of sheep on being fired upon. In this charge Lieut. Custar, brother of the General, became detached from the command, but came in with a rebel battle flag and fourteen John ies. Col. Copbart, of the 3d Brigade, about the same time overtook the rebels near Deatonville, spreading on each side of the road. Our men went in under the wildest excitement, General Custer exhorting that unless we moved more ground many more rebels would escape, sent back and hurried up the first brigade. Several fallen men thus passed over, and many rebels and munitions gathered in. Finally the rebels rallied to make a stand. Our cavalry came forward for a charge, when a strong force of rebel infantry was discovered in the rear. Our men fought slowly, falling back, when they were reinforced, and the rebels again driven, our men following closely until night set in. The rebels had been driven twenty two miles, routed at every point, and losing men, artillery, wagons, &c. Our whole loss was not fifty. On the 6th the march was resumed and continued till after noon, when the enemy were overtaken and skirmishing ensued, which continued till night. On the 5th the fight took place which has already been detailed.

OUR CAUSE TRIUMPHANT--THE REPUBLIC SAVED!



FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

LEE'S SURRENDER.

REJOICING AT THE CAPITAL.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Dixie Our Property.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

FOUR YEARS' AGO TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Washington is intoxicated with joy over the news of Lee's surrender and the early prospect of peace. The merchants have closed their places of business, and the workmen and mechanics have left their shops, and are marching through the streets with bands of music, banners and cannon. The town is a perfect Babel of excitement, such as has never been witnessed here before. All the Departments are closed, and their clerks are participating in the general rejoicing.

Several popular demonstrations were made by people in front of the Executive Mansion. During the morning the President was engaged with his Cabinet, and declined to respond to the two first calls, but he could not resist the third. It was a grand outpourring of the people. They were accompanied by a band of music, which played "Hail to the Chief," "Yankee Doodle" and "America," the people joining in the latter, by singing "My Country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty of thee I sing," &c.

The mechanics and workingmen of the navy yard, with two cannon, saluted the President with one hundred guns, fired immediately in front of the Mansion. At twelve o'clock the President made his appearance, and was received in a most enthusiastic manner, the people waving their hats, swinging their handkerchiefs and ladies waving their handkerchiefs. When quiet was restored the President spoke as follows:

I am greatly rejoiced that an occasion has occurred so pleasurable that the people cannot restrain themselves. [Laughter and cheers.] I suppose arrangements are being made for a formal demonstration to-night or to-morrow night (cries of can't wait) and I shall have to respond. I shall have nothing to say then if I dribble it out before. [Laughter.] I see you have a band of music with you. I propose before closing up that you will have them play an air or tune called "Dixie." I have always thought it was the best tune I ever heard. Our adversaries over the way have attempted to appropriate it as their national air. I insisted yesterday that we had fairly captured it, and that we are entitled to it. I asked the Attorney General and he stated that we had lawfully captured it, and it was ours. I now request the band to perform it. [Cheers.]

The band then played "Dixie." During its performance the President remained at the window, and after the band concluded he proposed three good rousing hearty cheers for Lieutenant General Grant and all under his command. This was responded to with a will. The President then proposed three more cheers for our gallant navy. The crowd responded as heartily as before, when the President bowed and retired.

The band then struck up "Hail Columbia," and the immense crowd dispersed, moving away in different processions to call upon the officers of the Government.

Previous to serenading the President, the crowd waited on General Butler at his hotel. After repeated calls the General made his appearance and delivered a short congratulatory speech, in the course of which he made some suggestions as to the policy that should be pursued by the administration, in disposing of the leaders in the rebellion and the treatment that the people of the South should receive at our hands, now that peace is effectually proclaimed, by the laying down of rebel arms.

He was unqualifiedly opposed to permitting those who have been active in the cause of the so-called Southern Confederacy in taking part hereafter in the administration of our State and national affairs, or participating in the councils of the nation. He advocated the admission of the mass of Southern citizens to all the rights of citizenship whenever they manifest their willingness to support the Federal Government, and he is in favor of granting this franchise to whites and blacks alike. "I am for treating all humanely," said he, and "for depriving none of the citizens of the South of the full blessings of American citizenship save the class already mentioned."

Governor Dennison said this is a happy day to every friend of Constitutional Liberty. For four years have the enemies of the Government and our republican institutions in the insurgent States been waging civil war for their destruction, supported by sympathizers in the North and aliens abroad, with incompetent leaders in the field, the power of the enemy has at times seemed almost too great to be broken by ever our patriotic armies. We have encountered every vicissitude of war, and despondency and gloom have again and again thrown their shadows over the land. But all this is now past. Under the lead of Grant and his noble Lieutenants the rebel power has been broken, its capitol captured, and the army of Northern Virginia surrendered. In that army was centered the hopes of the rebellion, and the necessity of its defeat and destruction engaged the attention of the Federal Government for the restoration of its authority and of peace. To accomplish this has been reserved for Grant and his invincible command. A nation's rejoicing tell their gratitude, and they have secured it and the honors they have won. It is right then we should all rejoice over the auspicious events we have met to celebrate. It is right we should join our congratulations with those of every loyal heart in the lond over the downfall of the wicked rebellion that has shed so much patriotic blood and treasure; it is right we should honor, with our most fervent gratitude, our noble armies and navy, that have given us so many victories, and above all is it right, and our highest duty, to make our grateful thanks to Almighty God for His preservation of us as a Nation, for the strength and courage He has given to our defenders on land and sea, and for the glorious triumphs of our arms, which have incurred the speedy death of the rebellion and the full restoration of the authority of Government throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let us not forget in our rejoicing that as freely as we have expended our treasure, and copiously has been shed the blood of our sons and brothers in the support of the government, they would have availed nothing but for the divine favor which has brightened our darkest hour, and directed all our efforts to the great purpose of restoring the unity of the nation. In the hour of our triumph we can well afford to be magnanimous, but let us carefully note the lesson that the only unanimity we can exercise must be that which will secure to the nation permanent peace and universal freedom throughout the land as the basis of such peace. In the interests of slavery the rebellion had its origin and support. There must be no more slavery on this Continent. Henceforth and forever we must be a nation of freemen, and of freemen alone. This accomplished, ours will be the first power, as it will be the great explar of all nations.

Capt. Naughton, of the Ohio cavalry, died at City Point on Saturday, from the effect of wounds received in the battles of Five Forks. He breathed his last just as the President and party visited the tent in which he was lying. The scene was a touching one, and brought tears to the eyes of all who witnessed it.

To-day four years ago Governor Dennison called upon the President and told him that war was inevitable, and offered fifty thousand troops to aid in putting down the rebellion. Governor Curtin also visited the President and pledged Pennsylvania for as many more. Since then each of these States has furnished treble that number.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War left to-day for Charleston, to represent at the ceremonies there on the 14th. On their return they will stop at the cities of Wilmington and Richmond.

Hon. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, accompanied the party.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SEWARD WILL NOT RECOVER.

Secretary Stanton will Resign.

PAY OF OFFICERS' SERVANTS.

PRESENT TO MRS. LINCOLN.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Physicians who have most carefully considered Secretary Seward's case, come to the conclusion that he cannot recover from his injuries. He is unable to partake of solid food, and has already to be sustained on stimulants.

It is understood in well informed political circles that Mr. Stanton will resign his position as Secretary of War immediately upon the conclusion of peace with the South. Ill health will be his plea. Politicians say, however, that his purpose is to avoid connection with the questions that will inevitably result from Mr. Lincoln's settlement with the rebels.

From and after the 1st of April, 1865, the monthly rates of commutation for the clothing of officers' servants will be six dollars and a half.

A number of gentlemen who can appreciate good as well as beautiful things, have ordered a set of harness, valued at $3,000, as a present to Mrs. Lincoln.

Jeff. Davis Heard From.

HE REACHES DANVILLE.

He and His Cabinet Demoralized.

BRECKINRIDGE NOT ON HAND.

Stoneman at Work.

Probable Surrender of Johnston to Sherman.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Parties from Danville arriving within our lines report Jeff. Davis' arrival at Danville on Monday evening, covered with dust and prespiration, his only baggage being three trunks. Only three of his Cabinet accompanied him, and they were in a demoralized condition. Breckenridge had not yet been heard from. General Stoneman has cut the railroad between Danville and Goldsboro, rendering the escape of Davis difficult, and the surrender of Johnston to Sherman certain.

FROM RICHMOND.

Peace Programme of Gen. Weitzel.

Arrest of the "Examiner" Editor.

Review by Gen. Weitzel.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Advices from Richmond up to Saturday have been received.

It is certain that General Weitzel has presented a peace programme to the members of the Virginia Legislature, who remain in Richmond. This will probably be the initial step toward the return of the State to the Union.

Judge Campbell still remains in Richmond, but he has no official authority to enter into any negotiations looking to peace.

Senator R. M. T. Hunter left the city for his home in the country on the day our troops entered.

Edward A. Pollard, former editor of the *Examiner*, has been arrested and lodged in Castle Thunder, for using disloyal language. A number of spies have also been consigned to the same institution.

The city has been enlivened by a review of Union troops by General Weitzel.

The St. Albans Raiders.

TORONTO, April 10.

The raiders were brought before Court this morning, and all discharged except Young, who was committed for trial.

SHERMAN.

EVACUATION OF RALEIGH

Johnston's Army Demoralized.

Activity of Sherman's Troops.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 8.

Deserters and refugees report the evacuation of Raleigh, and that the enemy were throwing up works on the Tar river at Rocky Mount, about forty miles from here toward Weldon on the Weldon and Wilmington railroad. The enemy are burning the bridges and ties on this road and carrying off the rails. It is thought that Johnston will go to the relief of Lee. His army is much demoralized.

From Army of Potomac.

Supplies Going Forward to the Army.

Military Operations before the Surrender.

NEW YORK, April 10.

The Herald's City Point special says: This says: Supplies were taken by the railroad yesterday as far as Sutherland Station, ten miles from Petersburg. Different corps trains were taking on loads last night, and the whole army to-morrow. A large force is pushing work on the track, and will reach Amilville to-day and Burkeville within two days. More slight changes of gauge are required, which retards the work, but all is going on finely.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special, of the 4th, says a large number of prisoners, stragglers and deserters from the rebel army have been brought in during the last few days. Our lines on the right on the flanks of our column are filled with them. Forty-eight of them surrendered themselves and brought with them eight mules and wagons. They appeared with a flag of truce, and sitting down under a tree discussed the terms of surrender. They were allowed to retain possession of their private property with the exception of cooking arms. As they had none of these, no difficulty occurred in arranging the terms.

The scarcity of rations in the rebel army for many hours has caused a deal of foraging. With this exception all quiet. Our lines are well treated. The troops are in excellent spirits and are confident of an early termination of the war.

The same special, from Petersville, on the 6th, says that Sheridan, with the 24th Army Corps and cavalry, reached this point, two miles and a half from Burkesville Station last evening, and found the enemy in line in front. He immediately telegraphed to Gen. Meade that he was between the rebels and Lynchburg, and requested that the 6th corps be pushed forward immediately. The Second Division of cavalry under Gen. Crook, has been fighting the enemy since yesterday morning, and caught the enemy's train, destroying three miles of wagons and the contents. Officers report that they have captured from fifty to one hundred of the entire train. Two thousand prisoners, a battery of Armstrong guns, and six flags were captured. The enemy's forces are massing in position under direction of General Sheridan, immediately on its arrival, as he was in motion early this morning. The second and third divisions are on the left of the fifth. The 6th corps is rapidly moving up.

Our Triumphs!

GREAT REJOICINGS.

Exultations of the People of Cities and Villages.

NEW YORK, April 10.

The announcement of Lee's surrender last night caused the greatest excitement in this city. Impromptu illuminations of many private dwellings quickly followed. The streets were filled with people hurrying, singing and dancing with joy. We have to-day received dispatches from almost every city, village and hamlet in the county, showing that the same joy prevails throughout the land.

CLEVELAND, April 10.—A salute of two hundred guns is now being fired. The town is wild with excitement and joy. All business is suspended. Processions are marching through the streets with music, and speeches are being delivered.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—By orders from the War Department, two hundred guns were fired at noon to-day. The city is lively with excitement and very little business done.

BUFFALO, April 10.—Great rejoicings here and other cities over the glorious news.

CINCINNATI, April 10.

By orders from the War Department a salute of two hundred guns was fired at noon to-day. The city is lively with excitement. Very little business is doing.

FROM MISSOURI.

Adoption of the New Constitution.

Rejoicing Over Lee's Surrender.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.

The final vote on the new Constitution was taken on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in thirty-eight votes being cast for to thirteen against. It will be submitted to the people on the sixth of June, and if ratified will go into effect on July 4th.

It was ordered that the Governor of Missouri send messengers to the army for the purpose of taking the soldiers' vote upon the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution, at a quarter to twelve o'clock to-day the Convention adjourned *sine die*, after being in session seventy-eight days. Business is partially suspended, and general joy is expressed over the surrender of Lee.

From Cairo and Below.

ROUT OF FORREST'S TROOPS.

WILSON'S CAVALRY ACTIVE.

BUFORD'S CAVALRY NEAR CORINTH

CAIRO, April 10.

The *War Eagle's* Paducah special correspondent announces the complete rout of Forrest's army, near Tuscaloosa, Ala., by Wilson's cavalry. Many prisoners were taken. There are no dates or further particulars.

The New Orleans Cotton market of the 4th opened with a fair demand and fuller prices; middlings 56c; good do ordinary 52c. Sugar and Molasses in fair supply with no demand; no sales. Flour—Choice Extra $ 0 25.

From Charleston.

Everything Progressing Favorably.

NEW YORK, April 10.

The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal April 7th, has arrived. No news. Everything is progressing finely at Savannah and Charleston.

The condition of the people is vastly improved. The sanitary measures for the summer have fready been inaugurated.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Speech of Gen. Butler.

HIS VIEWS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, April 10.

General Butler upon being called out, spoke in substance as follows:

Fellow Citizens:—I am profoundly gratified and thank you once and again that you have called upon me to join you in your congratulations upon this great triumph of our arms which conquers and subjugates finally a most heinous rebellion against the American people. The surrender of Lee and his army puts an end to this traitorous war waged to overthrow the Government. Even now while the heart turns in gratitude to God for his good providence, we feel in our souls with gladness at the result, which rightly understood, renews the life of the nation forever, new vital and controlling questions to be settled in the immediate future, arise and mingle perforce with our joy. There are four classes of men in the rebellious States. What shall be done with them? What shall be done with men educated in the military academy at the public expense; sworn to protect our flag, obtaining livelihood and honor and position under it? The children of the nation, who without justification, excuse or palliation even, betrayed their country, forfeited their honor, struck down their flag, used the very knowledge obtained at the National school to break down the Government that nurtured them and the Nation which honored them, and have now created an unholy state which has cost millions of money and hundreds of thousands of lives, because they have been beaten, conquered and subdued by the valor of our soldiers, whose comrades they have starved in loathsome prisons? [Cheers and cries of "hang every one of them," "hang them," "give them the rope."] In the future, the danger to our liberties can come only from the mad ambition of those in the army who may conspire against the life of the Nation. Shall we not by example teach every officer who deserts his flag that he shall suffer the same penalty for desertion which has been enforced upon so many of our soldiers for the same crime? What shall be done with those whom the people North and South once delighted to honor, who, with the truth of God upon their lips, but treason in their hearts, have been found in the seats of law-givers, day by day, and plotted how to destroy their country. Even while in the name of the Constitution they claim to sacrifice at the altar of her most cherished liberties, shall they ever again have the power or place or vote to destroy their country? ["No, no, never, never."] Shall they ever again be allowed to pollute the loved and honored and glorious privilege which was consecrated by the blood of her patriots shed to save them from acts of such men, that of American citizens. ["No, never; the traitors, hang them."] The next class, the soldiers in the ranks of the rebellion, misled, deceived by false statements and arguments, and prejudiced that their cause was righteous, conscripted and driven until their wills were overcome, into the support of the rebellion, but who, even in a bad cause, have illustrated the valor of the American race. Are we not ready to say, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do," and to receive them again as brothers? [Cries—"that's it," "good, good—that's the talk."] And still another class at the South who have ever welcomed the flag with shouts and gladness, who have never failed to rejoice in a Union victory; who have never lost faith in the Union cause; who always have concealed, fed and cared for the Union prisoners escaping from the cold, cruelness, starvation and death of Libby and Andersonville, guiding them faithfully by the North Star through swamps and forests to liberty and life; who have joyfully taken up arms with us and laid down their lives in our cause; who were first to enter Richmond; the true Union men of the South. (Cheers.) What shall we say to them? Shall we not say Liberty and Equality of Rights under the laws forever? Yes, yes, and cheers. Good, good.) Then we are agreed on condign punishment to the military traitor who deserts his flag for rebellion; disfranchisement and safe keeping for the civilian using his perjured place to betray his country; the right of fellowship for the misguided and deceived victims of the rebellion, and equal rights for the black man under the law? [Cries of "Go on, go on."]

Let us also be thankful to the good God that while this war has cost so much treasure and blood, it has so established our power among the nations of the earth that the shedding of American blood upon American soil may now cease forever, and in our dealings with the nations of the earth we can adopt without fear of war, the motto of Jackson, "ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing wrong." [Good, Good] And now good bye. [Cries, "How about Maximilian?"] Maximilian! I beg your pardon, I am not your Secretary of State, and have no power to direct your foreign affairs. Good bye. [Laughter and cheers.]

FROM MOBILE.

VICTORY BY GENERAL STEELE.

Decided Success of Union Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The Navy Department to day received the following:

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE OF NAVY YARD,
PENSACOLA, FLA., March 30.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec. of Navy:

Brig. Gen. Asboth, commanding the military district of West Florida, has just informed me that Major General Steele, commanding the 13th Army Corps, had met with decided success, having captured on the 25th inst., the rebel General Clanton, who is mortally wounded, and taken 250 prisoners and seized two railroad trains at Evergreen ten miles above Poland, on the Montgomery railroad, and had torn up and destroyed the railroad track both at Evergreen and Poland. Maj. Gen. Steele, at the latest advices, Sunday the 26th inst., was marching on Blakely.

(Signed) Very respectfully, &c.
S. I. N. ARMSTRONG,
Commanding.

THEATRE.—Mrs. Henderson will appear this evening in the domestic drama of "Kathleen Mavourneen," and will sing several patriotic songs. "Dick Turpin" is the afterpiece.

RECONSTRUCTION!

Trans-Mississippi Armies Ready to Surrender.

States Favors Reconstruction.

Surrender of Johnston's Army.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

There is good authority for the statement that the rebel armies of the Trans-Mississippi are ready to follow the example set by Lee and surrender or disband, and go home. Already propositions from members of the Legislature of the Trans-Mississippi States have been received by the Government for reconstruction on the basis of the abolition of slavery.

Up till ten o'clock to-night no news had been received by the Government of the surrender of Johnston's army. Stoneman's operations on the North Carolina Railroad have interrupted telegraph communication between Lee and Johnston's armies, and it may be some days before we receive official intelligence of the event.

By Associated Press.

Reliable information has been received from a gentleman, who left Richmond yesterday, that Gen. Shepley, by order of the President, will give safe conduct to New York to those who come and go from that city. He is supposed to be on his estate in Essex county, fifty miles from Richmond.

There were no prayers offered in the churches yesterday for the President; of course there were none for the Southern Confederacy. The priests generally regard the war as over, and further resistance, therefore, as unwise.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Saturday, says: The statement that there would be a meeting last evening of such members of the Virginia Legislature as still remain here, was made by a strictly correct. There was no meeting of the Legislature, or others, but simply an informal conference and talk between a few of the individuals, among whom were members of the Legislature. The motive of these gentlemen coming together was to support, if possible, the steps upon which President Lincoln had expressed himself as willing that Virginia return to the Union, and Messrs. J. R. Anderson, David J. Bailey and H. W. Thomas were appointed a committee to inform the Legislature and Governor Smith of President Lincoln's terms, and Governor Smith was requested to accompany the committee who were to leave the city so soon as passports could be procured. It was said by people favorable that they got off this morning. We prefer not to state our understanding of President Lincoln's terms, as our informants are not pledged. The only information is that it was of a very liberal character.

HALLELUJAH!

Rejoicing Over the Victory.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 10.

A salute of two hundred guns was fired to-day. But little business was done. The citizens are generally celebrating the day.

DETROIT, April 10.—Business to-day is entirely suspended throughout the State. The demonstration in this city is the most enthusiastic and joyous ever known here. The people met on squares and streets. Mr. Lincoln has returned and is closeted with his Cabinet. There is reason to believe that Jeff. Davis was in the Danville Saturday night trying to join Johnston with the archives of the late rebel Government and a large amount of specie.

CHICAGO, April 10

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Terms of Lee's Surrender.

At first no doubt some were inclined to regard the terms on which LEE surrendered his army to GRANT as too liberal, and think the rebels were let off too easy. A little reflection, we think, will lead to the opposite conclusion. We do not hesitate to say that in nothing has GRANT exhibited so much wisdom and real greatness as in the moderation displayed on that occasion. At a single stroke he disarmed the Confederacy, and saved the Executive a task, to which Proclamations and time would have been unequal. It was the moment for the exercise of wisdom—when the qualities of statesmanship were necessary to complete the work of consummate military genius. It was the moment for forbearance, under circumstances calculated to provoke the display of an opposite feeling. This display of conciliation with equal firmness, by GRANT, presents him in a new light, and proves him to be a man with wisdom equal to his modesty. He might have played the part of a Conqueror. He chose to be the Pacificator. Having fairly beaten the enemy, and having him completely in his power, he simply disarmed him—placed him on his parole—and, in the name and for the sake of peace, bade him return to his home. The act was a long stride toward peace; a pledge of fairness and amity, which, not only with the army thus twice conquered, but with the Southern people, cannot fail of exerting an influence and producing results of the most important description.

The moment was well calculated to provoke another policy. But the wisdom which had so strongly marked all the previous action of Gen. GRANT, led him to perceive that the victory of arms he had won over Gen. LEE matchless as it was, would be eclipsed by the exercise of moderation. He thus won another—a moral victory—and increased his fame, even on the highest pinacle of human glory he had fairly reached.

Gen. LEE, his army and all his officers, were military instruments. There is reserved, we trust, another policy for the civil leaders—o whom JEFF. DAVIS is first and foremost. If we supposed that the policy of forbearance and conciliation was to be extended to them, we would regret as much as any one its application in this instance. There is and must be a dividing line between the people and the leaders—we mean the leaders who plotted treason, and were guilty of the crime in which DAVIS has been chief actor. In the correspondence preceding the surrender, LEE professes himself earnestly in favor of peace; and surrendered, as he said, because "the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all;" understanding, as he must have done, and as Gen. GRANT reminded him, that submission was the essential first step. Neither LEE nor a single man of his army could have misunderstood the import of the surrender, or doubted what kind of peace there must be.

It has been DAVIS' constant defiance that he would accept no peace without Independence. The distinction between him and LEE is great. Not only has DAVIS rejected every offer of peace on the only admissible ground, but has threatened, when beaten, to resort to the guerilla mode of warfare. He has outlawed himself by rejecting terms while yet terms could be obtained, and the extent to which he prope es to carry on the war. For him, we trust, there is a fate reserved to which no sane man would think of consigning the army or people of the South.

Sympathisers with the Rebellion.

The break-down and smash-up, at Richmond sends a thrill of joy through the country. But there used to be a class of persons called sympathisers. If the race has not become extinct the news will, to the survivors, be fraught with grief and sorrow. These amateur friends of the rebellion may twitch their faces with something of a jocund laugh, to correspond with the general aspect of gladness, but the vibrations of their heart-strings will not chord with the key-note of a grateful and joyous patriotism.

Our political and human charity has never allowed us to assign to this class, in our country, more than very small numbers, and those of very small virtue. Admitting we have seen them numerous, active and efficient, and we have tried to imagine the "feelinks" of those who naturally took so early and stiff a stand in favor of insurgent conspirators. But we confess our fancy too feeble for the effort. The parliamentarian sympathisers, the confederate bondholders, the commercial contrabandists, the blockade runners, the cotton speculators, the privateer builders, the torpedo makers—ah, they will be a doleful crew when the news reaches them! We can afford to let our just indignation transpose itself into pity, when we see their rank offenses returning upon them loaded with retributions. We may wish them no other or heavier harms. We regret to see no pains or forgers of further punishment. As they have, by affording aid to the rebels, participted in their atrocious crime, they will share in the odium and ignominy of their overthrow. Sympathisers cannot back out of company" that they have cheered on to guilt and ruin. Let their sympathetic groans be uttered where their plaudits were.

Where is Jeff Now?

The reports are that JEFF., with his Cabinet, has turned up at Danville. Precisely what he will do there does not appear. He probably counted on the arrival of LEE and his army. If he waits till they come, and they are prisoners, he will stay there for some time. On the other hand, if he don't leave speedily he will be apt to find disagreeable obstacles placed in the way of his going, except under an escort bound in another direction. Under the circumstances we don't think JEFF. will conclude to remain there. In fact it is probable he has left before now, taking with him the gold he took from Richmond. By this time it must have dawned on his mind that something has happened during the last ten days, which has brought with it several changes in his situation. If more important ones do not overtake him, he may consider himself lucky.

Sherman—Johnston.

The report of the evacuation of Raleigh by JOHNSTON is repeated, but not positively confirmed. SHERMAN is abundantly able to take care of him, and the rebel general will have to retreat fast and far to keep out of his way. In connection with this report, the more authentic one that STONEMAN has struck the railroad between Greensboro and Danville, is important. The tearing up of that road would separate JOHNSTON from JEFF., and create new embarrassments for both. We commit confidently on SHERMAN performing his work faithfully, and while JEFF. may escape with a few friends, we expect to hear that JOHNSTON's army has fared not much better than LEE's. We can afford to wait for the news.

The News in England.

The news of the surrender of LEE will overtake the steamer which left New York on Saturday at Halifax, and will be known in England on the 20th. Previous intelligence of the federal successes had occasioned little less than a panic in English business circles, and we look for a general tumble on the receipt of the surrender. By various devices the rebel loan has been kept up in spite of reverses, but we predict the bottom will fall out now, as it will out of everything "Confederate."

The Forthcoming Proclamation.

The 14th of April, the anniversary of the capitulation of Fort Sumter, has been chosen, it is said, for the issuing of a proclamation by the President. The character of it will, we presume, be in accordance with the terms of Gen GRANT and accepted by LEE,—mercy and pardon to the people of the South,—but for the leaders, we hope there will be quite another language.

Grant's Campaign.

It is probable GRANT's campaign is ended. There are two reasons. His army is much worn and in need of rest, and there is no enemy's works within reasonable distance to move on. If there were, fatigued as his men are, he would not pause long. HANCOCK will look after Lynchburg, and pick up whatever pieces there may be lying around loose. The time is pretty near at hand when the Lieutenant General may venture to ask for a brief furlough.

A Locomotive Factory.

In these days when so much is being accomplished by means of associated capital, we venture to call the attention of capitalists to the opening which offers for profitable investment in the manufacture of locomotives in Pittsburgh. The profits in this business, sadly deficient even in the worst times, have for the past few years been extravagant, and the indications are that the demand will for a long time to come far exceed the present and prospective facilities for supplying it. The enormous waste which has taken place in the South will have to be repaired, and new demands will spring up from all parts of the country. The existing works are taxed to the utmost to supply the present railroad in the North, which alone for many years will require far more than can be manufactured, and consequently good prices are sure to be obtained. The intrinsic value and utility of the machines will of itself always secure a remuneration for their construction, and the excessive demand for them will greatly enhance the profits. Pittsburgh has, in its iron, the steel, the skillful labor, and the fuel advantages superior to any other locality; and for centrality of position to the chief railroads of the country, to all of which it has so ready access, it seems to have no superior. It is matter for surprise that so inviting a business has not long before this been established by private enterprise in a locality so admirably adapted to its prosecution. The fact that it has not been done does not militate against the expediency of building locomotive works in Pittsburgh now, but on the contrary, the field being unoccupied is rendered thereby more inviting. We commend the subject to the attention of our enterprising business men and the large property holders, whose interests are so greatly promoted by the increase of manufacturing establishments.

Mr. Lincoln's "Patience"—A Specimen of It.

A Washington correspondent of the *Methodist* gives us a glimpse of the President's dealings with the multitudinous clamors of so called loyal men from Georgia, that are every day pressed upon his attention. We quote:

"We do not mean to say that the President's patience never yields. In one instance we entered his office and found him in close and loud conversation with a gentleman from a certain portion of reclaimed Southern territory. The visitor professed to be a southern loyalist, and waited certain papers signed by the President, making good great damages inflicted on him by the war.

"The claimant urged his claims in soft, timid tones, and the President answered in a way quite the reverse. He was not pleased. 'Why, sir, you don't say you are entitled to this paper? You are illegal, sir. Yes, sir, and so are the men who stand up in front of Richmond, to be shot, but they don't come here to plague me.' 'We don't wish to worry you, Mr. President.' 'No, I know what you want. You are scheming, or trying to turn me into a justice of the peace, to put your claims through. There are a hundred thousand men in this country, every one of them as loyal as you are, who have just such bills as you present; and you care nothing of what becomes of them so you get yours. You think I am made for claim just, Mr. President.' 'Yes, but you show you can't prove what is in this paper by the oaths of men in the United States, and you want me to prove it for you by writing my name on the back of it; yes, in plain words, you wish me to be your tool. Now you may go out from me—I shall not do it.' The visitor lingered a moment, as if dizzy and undecided, and gathering up, slowly retires to digest his opinion as best he may."

REDUCTION OF THE CURRENCY.—The *National Intelligencer* has an article on this subject which is said to have emanated from the Treasury Department. The subjoined paragraphs possess interest for business people:

It is necessary that the work of the reduction of the currency should be commenced at once even if in a very small way. The amount to be legal tenders and National Bank notes of which constituting the currency is stated to be nine hundred millions or over. The work of contraction must begin with the legal tenders and the National Bank issues must, according to law, after the 1st of July, 1866, be limited in the aggregate to three hundred millions. Until the law is so far changed as to extend its uses. It is taken for granted that by the time named the State banks will either wind up or be converted into National banks, when the limit of three hundred millions will apply to the banking system.

The National bank system is to supersede after the establishment of peace, not only all the local banks and their currency, but the legal tenders and they are given in all to be funded or withdrawn and canceled.

The internal revenue, according to a statement recently made, will are year exceed three hundred millions, while the customs, in vast aggregations of payments, whether called Freedmen's Villages or something less plausible—and undertaking to feed, clothe, shelter and educate them in good part by alms. It is a gross imposition to attempt this—an unjust tax on the charitable and a gross wrong to the beneficiaries.

Let it be understood now, the rudest and commonest labor is in eager and general demand. A freedman, though burdened with a family, can find work, shelter and food, if he only will. We need to grow a great crop this year; and farm hands are scarce and command very high wages. Let, then, the men, and women, and children of three hundred millions of infernal revenue, twenty or thirty per cent., or sixty or ninety millions a year, be withdrawn as taxes to every family all to be reclied, it will ensure us against another rapid rise in gold.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN RICHMOND.—A correspondent writing from Richmond, under date of the 4th inst., says: On yesterday, shortly after the arrival of the President at the late executive residence of Jefferson Davis, took he headquarters of Major General Weitzel, he was obliged to be in close consultation with General George H. Shepley, the military Governor of Richmond. In this conversation General Shepley was detailing to the President the substance of an interview between Major General Weitzel, the rebel Governor of several Confederate secessionists, whose names will hereinafter transpire. The President listened patiently, and indicated his wishes in regard to the propositions submitted for his consideration by great nervousness of manner, running his hand frequently through his hair and now trying to nod from the offensive hair of the late Jeff. Davis, in which he sat. The result of this interview may be summed up in these words, applying remarks of Lincoln: "Well you have my consent to say to them that I will entertain their propositions, with the condition that I shall have one friend, with the same liberty to them." The reception of the officers of the army and navy, who had called to pay their respects to the President, occupied the time till after the ceremonial was announced to the President that Judge Campbell, late a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and more recently assistant rebel Secretary of War, and Hon. Myers, member of the late rebel House of Representatives from the Richmond district—were waiting an audience with the President of the United States in the room adjoining the reception room of the mansion. The President at once retired to the apartment accommodating Maj. Gen. Weitzel to be present with him at the interview. The conference lasted but a short time, and resulted in an arrangement for a second conference this morning on board the flag-ship Malvern, lying off Rocket.

MR. BEECHER AND THE SUMPTER ANNIVERSARY.—Mr. Beecher will deliver the address on the raising of the old flag over Sumter. Concerning his idea of that occasion he has made the following declaration:

"And if any man goes, supposing that he accompanies me upon an errand of triumph and exultation over a fallen foe, he does not know the first letter of my feelings. For I go as a brother, to say to brethren misled, 'I appeal to you from yourselves, and from the day of your misinformation to the better day of your knowledge.' I go, not to triumph over the South, but to say to them, 'Brethren, after four long years of blood, and tears, and sadness, we stand once more on the same hearts of love that you smote at in the beginning of this conflict, and are your brethren still, if you will.' If there be any such generous spirit, let them go; and those that may not go, let them tarry at home, praying the blessing of God to rest, not upon the North, but upon this whole undivided land.

The *New York Tribune* says "we do most earnestly protest against the gathering of negroes, or whites, in vast aggregations of paupers, whether called Freedmen's Villages or something less plausible—and undertaking to feed, clothe, shelter and educate them in good part by alms. It is a gross imposition to attempt this—an unjust tax on the charitable and a gross wrong to the beneficiaries.

Let it be understood now, the rudest and commonest labor is in eager and general demand. A freedman, though burdened with a family, can find work, shelter and food, if he only will. We need to grow a great crop this year; and farm hands are scarce and command very high wages. Let, then, have a general breaking up of contraband camps and freedmen's villages, and let every one go to work where his best interest is needed." This is rational—sensible—and we hope the course suggested by the *Tribune* will be adopted.

A soldier's wife residing in Macon county, Illinois, a few days since received from her husband in the army a package of $40, and during work, shelter and food, if he only will. We need to grow a great crop this year; and farm hands are scarce and command very high wages. Let, then, have a general breaking up of contraband camps and freedmen's villages, and let every one go to work where his best interest is needed." This is rational—sensible—and we hope the course suggested by the *Tribune* will be adopted.

A soldier's wife residing in Macon county, Illinois, a few days since received from her husband in the army a package of $40, and during his absence had been robbed of it by a burglar of her bed. During the same night a man with blackened face, broke into the house and demanded her money. The woman took the money, threw it upon the floor, and when the ruffian stooped to pick it up she dealt him a blow with a poker that broke his neck. Upon washing the dead man's face, it proved to be her brother-in-law.

WORKMEN are engaged in putting the finishing touch to the iron work of the immense dome of the Capitol. The part only remaining to be done is that where the steam-engine was placed to hoist up the materials for construction. In a very few days the great dome—the wonder of modern engineering—will be finished; finished just about as rebellion and civil war on a grand scale are coming to an end in the land.

Letter from a Lamp Post.

MR. EDITOR: There are times and circumstances it is said in which even the dumb are compelled to speak.

I am a Lamp Post, and of course proverbially dumb, but the position I have occupied for more than four years is so intense in its aggravations that I am forced to make myself heard. I stand at the corner of Washington street on the East common in Allegheny city. In front of me a gutter, uncontrolled by the legally constituted authorities, maliciously spread sits water over the surface of the unpaved street or more than half the length of a square. The consequence is, a sort of slough of despond which all winter long has been sucking patient equine pilgrims into its nasty depths. I have gazed for hours upon the agonized faces of the despairing victims while powerless to move a foot to their relief, and seen the very fire plugs by my side pour out gushing tears of sympathy, while the soap box hushed his wailing cry, and the oppressed wheels sunk in helpless goggy beneath their greasy load. I have seen the sturdy wagon, big with impassioned vengeance—tear the ribs from my neighbors tree box, and vent his rage on unresisting bones. I have heard daily, for months, the crack of the drayman's blacksnake whip lash, as it welted the unprotected hide—and my sides have fairly rattled with the solid curses which have been promiscuously scattered free as air. The *two dead dogs which have been tying near me on the common for a fortnight*, I am convinced must have been slain by a volley of these dreadful missiles. All this and more I have borne, and might still bear with in silence, but last week I witnessed a scene which harrowed my soul to the very depths of its agony, and compels me to "wreak my thoughts upon expression." A confused conglomeration of horses, wheels, whips, straps, chains, men and boys, the whole apparently surmounted by heavy sticks of timber occupied the field of vision. Ten minutes of careful examination enabled me to discover that two of those immense nondescript vehicles which are used for hauling heavy weights, constituted the chief objects in the melee. A powerful lifting screw projected from the top of the horizontal timbers, the lever of which was being turned by the strong men. Something terrible seemed to hang beneath—what in the name of Wilkie Collins could it be? An indescribable horror seized upon my imagination and my heart became paineless beneath its icy clutch. With distorted breath I tried to utter the sentence of execution—who as if prostrated with dread leaned heavily against me for support and caught at the words "street commissioner," or "street committee." I have never seen a street committee or a street commissioner, but inevitably I knew they must be the same. Subject as I am to lightning flash from the heaven's above, I felt no slight gratitude in the soul of your distressed friend. L. P.

The Wanderings of Foote.

Henry S. Foote, late of the rebel Congress, is in a bad way. In search of "some sequestered spot," he was one of the first rats to determine to desert the sinking Confederacy, and sending Mrs. Foote and the little "Feet" out of Dixie, advanced to follow them. He was arrested before he could escape from the Confederate lines, taken to Richmond, and placed in quod, while his Congressional companions debated the policy of kicking him out of communion with them. On a second trial, he gained the Union lines at a bound, and expressed a desire to hide himself in the bosom of his family at Washington. But the Government declined that such "flying feet" as these would not be safe together, as they might not only "chase the glowing hours" with flying feet, but even "ply the needle" banished this very "particular Foote to Europe.

Here the exile thought he had found a "sequestered spot," and sought to pave the way to ame by exposing the secrets and weaknesses of the Confederacy. This did not suit the temper of the British, nor of the rebel refugees in Europe, and Foote's scorn were trodden upon so unmercifully that he concluded to return to the United States, and "sequester himself in a sequestered spot" in the steerage of the Etna, and landed at Castle Garden only to be picked up by Detective Baker, and lodged in the Old Capitol prison, where upon he was provided with lodgings in a "sequestered spot" in Linden street. Now, if sequestered Foote is to be kept in motion, the Government having ordered his return to England. Verily, "the way of transgressors is hard." He has made as bad a record as any of his late companions in treason, ranking by men of honest and loyal purpose, only because he has been shifting and has repudiated by his own companions in treason, ranked by men of honest and loyal purpose, only because he has been shifting and repudiated by his own companions in treason, ranked by men of honest and loyal purpose, only because he has been shifting and has

The Daily Commercial

The Old Cathedral Organist.

'Tis forty years ago since first
I climbed these winding stairs,
To play the bass in; now I spurned
Beneath my foot all meaner strains.
When first I crept, my cheek on fire,
And looked down blushing at the choir.

Handel, and Haydn, and Mozart!—
I thought they watched me as I played;
While Palestrina's stern, sad face
Seemed in the dusky twilight to upbraid;
Pale fingers moved upon the keys—
The ghost-hands of past centuries.

Behind my oaken battlement
Above the door I used to lean,
And watch, in puffing crimson hood,
Come stately sailing in the Dean;
On fete, the organ breathing low,
Began to murmur soft and slow.

I used to shut my eyes, and hear
The solemn prophecy and psalm
Rise up like incense; and I loved
Before the prayer the lull and calm,
Till, like the stream that bursts its banks,
Broke forth brave Purcell's "O give Thanks."

I knew those thirteen hundred pipes
And thirty stops, as blind men do
The voices of the friends they love.
The bird's song, and the thunder too;
And the fierce 4, Jewson's roar,
Like storms upon a rocky shore.

And now to-day I yield me up,
The church's seat, my old loved throne,
Unto another; and no more
Shall come here in the dusk alone,
Or in the early matin hour,
To hear my old friend's voice of power.

And yet me thinks, that centuries hence,
Lying beneath that chancel floor,
In that dark nook I shall delight
To hear the anthem's swell once more,
And I to myself shall quietly smile,
When music floods the vaulted aisle.

Or meeking gravely at some hand
Less skilful than my own was one,
In my snug nest I'll lie, and mark
The blunders of the foolish dunce;
But to myself I'll secret keep,
And turn me round again to sleep.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

CITY MATTERS,

☞For additional local see first page.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission.

The following contributions have been received during the month ending March 31st, 1865:

Miss Mary Bateman, 2 cans tomatoes.

Soldiers' Aid Society of New Brighton, 4 wrappers, 15 shirts, 5 pairs drawers, 6 arm slings 26 bandkerchiefs, 4 towels, 1 comfort.

Pupils of Birmingham Public Schools, 79 lane; hom ewives.

Soldiers' Aid Society of West Greenville, 33 muslin shirts, 10 pairs muslin drawers, 10 pairs woolen socks, 10 lbs country soap.

Soldiers' Aid Society of West Newton, 8 flannel shirts, 11 pairs drawers, 3 dressing gowns, 1 pair socks.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sharon, 2 barrels onions.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Federal Springs, 4 comforts—M. F., 15 arm slings, 7 cans apple butter, 3 pairs socks, 3 handkerchiefs, 1 bundle lin.

T. J. Bigham, Esq., 8 bushels potatoes.

Miss Mary Chesney, 2½ bush. turnips, 1½ do onions, 2 do parsnips, 14 heads cabbage.

Mrs Bennett, Manchester—21 empty bottles, 1 mosquito net, lot of magazines.

Little Girls' S A S of Frey Chapel—17 pairs socks, 2½ lb mit, 1 roll clothes, 1 pkg paper.

Mrs Hawthorne, Pittsburgh—3 cans fruit.

Mrs Phelps—Lot of rags, lot of magazines.

Miss Demmler, Pittsburgh—22 shirts M F, 1 pkge old muslin, pkge of sheeting, lot of bdkfs.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sharon, Pa—4 cans apple sauce, 2 cans tomatoes, 1 bush dried apples, 12 rolls bdge, 36 comforts-sacks, 2 comforts 8 pads, 11 shirts, 8 pr drawers, lot of books and papers.

Mrs Singer, Pittsburgh, Pa—Large lot of papers, pamphlets and magazines.

Mrs Jackson—½ bush onions.

Monongahela Soldiers' Aid Society—3 shirts, 24 arm slings, 495 papers folded, 12 bdkfs, 189 bdgs, 27 housewives.

The following articles have been made from material furnished by the Commission:

Soldiers' Aid Society of Brownsville—40 flannel shirts, 4 muslin shirts, 37 pillow cases, 41 handkerchiefs, 19 arm slings, 16 comforts, 8 sheets, 6 pairs slippers, 2 pairs socks, 7 rolls bandages.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church S A S—7 shirts, 20 arm slings.

Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society of Pittsburgh—12 flannel shirts.

Minersville Soldiers' Aid Society—20 pairs drawers, 29 arm slings, 13 shirts.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church S A S—27 arm slings, 6 shirts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Allegheny City—111 flannel shirts, 16 arm slings.

Donations—2 pairs drawers, 4 pairs socks, 35 handkerchiefs, 2 muslin shirts, 1 sheet, 3 pairs drawers, 1 wove shirt, 1 can fruit, large lot of papers and pamphlets, 100 magazines, 1 small sack, 2 pairs gloves, 92 pounds old muslin and linen rags, several bundles do do.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Manchester, 12 shirts, 3 quilts, 38 arm slings, 9 pillow cases.

Donations—18 shirts, 8 bandages, 5 pairs socks, 4 handkerchiefs, 1 bundle old linen.

Miss Smiths, 60 arm slings.

Ladies of Dixmont Hospital, 45 shirts.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 22 arm slings, 1 shirt.

Minersville Soldiers' Aid Society, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair socks.

Soldiers' Aid society of Brownsville, 79 flannel shirts, 3 muslin shirts, 6 arm slings (donations), 18 pillow cases, 14 handkerchiefs, 35 towels, 2 pairs, 3 pairs slippers, 1 roll muslin, 1 gallon blackberries, 6 lbs white sugar.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sewickleyville, 47 flannel shirts, 43 arm slings.

Miss Orr, 12 arm slings.

CASH DONATIONS.

Messrs. Baker & Henrici (Economy)	$1,500 00
Mrs. Ralph	5 00
Mrs. Mawhinney	2 00
S. C. Clark, Esq., Newport, O	10 00
J. H. Denniker, Esq., Pittsburgh	10 00
Proceeds of Fair for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, held by the little girls of Second Ward, Allegheny, under the management of the following Committee: Ella Bennett, Kate Diehl, Annie Galley, Ella Hunnbrunstoner, Maggie Galley, Katie Ingham, Sadie Eaton, Hettie Rigdon, realizing the handsome sum of	91 27
From sales of goods remaining from late Sanitary Fair, per Mrs. McFadden	5 00
" " Mrs. Saunders	10 50
" " Mrs. Holmes	2 25
Total	$1,696 02

Shipments and local disbursements during January, February and March, 1865. Upwards of 1,000 packages, containing the following articles:

Woolen shirts	6,721		
Drawers	4,480		
Total garments	11,200		
Pillows	9	Dried fruit, lbs	14,172
Pillowcases	201	Catsup, btls	30
Comforts	393	Ex. beef, cans	24
Towels	1,487	Cow milk, cans	24
Sheets	21	Cans fruit	2,115
Arm slings	715	Containing over	
Rags, bandages, lbs	540	qts	7,716
Socks, pairs	954	Sourkrout, gal	5,457
Sponges	270	Butter, lbs	1,255
Handkerchiefs	251	Potatoes, bu	1,255
Crutches, pairs	47	O R Whisky, btls	1,428
Slippers, do	20	Dried beef, lbs	155
Pillow slips, do	4	Pickled mangoes, kegs	21
Blankets, do	1	Crackers, bbls	3
Pads	14	Salt, sack	1
Housewives	152	Mustard, lbs	8
Bellicks	12	Onions, bbls	15
Slips	20	Canning, bbls	4
Wrappers	3	Apple butter, kgs	2
Lanterns	3	Ale, bbls	2
Lot of tobacco.		Peaches, cans	96
Lot of reading matter.			
Stationery.			

REBEL OFFICERS PASSING THROUGH.—Four hundred and sixty rebel officers, captured at Fort Steadman and Dinwiddie Court House, passed through the city yesterday *en route* for Johnson's Island. The prisoners rank from Second Lieutenant to Colonel, and were in charge of Capt. Lever, of the 10th Veteran Reserve Corps. They were a sorry set of officers, their uniforms consisting of anything but uniformity. Some had hats without rims, and, as a bystander remarked, some had "rims without hats."

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Colonel Thomas M. Bayne and John S. Lemble, students of Marshall & Brown, were admitted to practice law in the courts of this county yesterday. These young gentlemen passed a highly creditable examination and were complimented by the Board of Examiners for their proficiency in the principles of law, equity and practice.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Marchesi's Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS'S, General Agents,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct29-1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of PHILLIPS & BEST, Glass manufacturers, is this day dissolved. The name of the firm may be used by either of the partners, but only in the liquidation of the firm's business by

WM. PHILLIPS.

Pittsburgh, March 27th, 1865.—mh28-tf

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. dec30-6m

PIG LEAD—500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive supplies weekly. Being very soft and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead manufacturers' us

For sale by
mh11-tf WM. BAGALEY,
13 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Last night but three of the young and popular actress,

ETTIE HENDERSON!

Who will appear in the beautiful personation of KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING will be presented the three act Irish drama, entitled

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.

Kathleen Mavourneen, with songs...Ettie Henderson.
To conclude with the exciting drama, entitled

DICK TURPIN.

In rehearsal—"Naiad Queen" and "Streets of New York."

CITY HALL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or next by the year the principal corners in the city and below the suburbs on the same terms. ja28-1y

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

WILL DELIVER THREE LECTURES IN

CONCERT HALL,

SATURDAY, April 8th—"London by Night."
MONDAY, April 10th—"Temperance."
TUESDAY, April 11th—"Fact and Fiction."

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for Monday and Tuesday evenings, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of the day of Lecture, at the Library Rooms.

There will be no reserved seats Saturday evening. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats to others than holders of season tickets, 25 cents extra.

THOS. RAKEWELL, JR.,
C. L. CALDWELL,
R. C. ALBREE,
W. B. EDWARDS,
JAS. J. DONNELL,
CHAS. A. HOWE,
ap5 Lecture Committee.

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Due Depositors	1,696,285 19
Dividends unpaid, payable on demand	390 00
Contingent Fund reserved in conformity with National Bank Law	3,373 38
Additional Contingent Fund reserved by special Resolution of Board of Directors	4,000 00
Profit and loss since November 24th, 1864	15,812 59
	$2,089,861 16

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$703,883 25
Due by Banks and Bankers	209,181 74
Due by Bank (special), payable in coin	8,469 45
Bonds and Silver Coin in Vault of Bank	29,344 50
Exchanges from Banks in trans't, (cash)	4,539 94
Drafts and Checks	44,547 98
U. S. Legal Tend'r and Bank Notes	101,741 00
U. S. Treasury Notes	} 663,671 20
U. S. 5-20 (old) Bonds	
U. S. 10-40 Gold Bonds	
	$2,089,861 16

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, ss:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn Allen Dunn, a Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn, deposes and states that the above statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALLEN DUNN,
CASHIER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.

S. S. BRYAN,
ap4-tf NOTARY PUBLIC.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Monday April 3d, 1865.

ASSETS.

U. S. Bonds, at cost	$623,137 91
Due from Banks and U. S. Certificates	134,411 41
Due from Banks	29,723 56
Legal Tend'r, Treasury and Bank notes	209,102 50
Miscellaneous Items	3,191 60
	$988,767 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$325,750 00
Surplus Fund	99,999 00
Individual Deposits	159,287 53
Due to Banks	104 00
Profits and Earnings	1,620 31
	$988,767 41

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 27th day of April, 1865.

(Signed) H. E. DAVIS, Notary Public.
ap6-3t

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,

Agents for the purchase and sale of

Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.

OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High street (opp. Court House,)

FRANKLIN, VENANGO CO., PA.

Lands and interest on all the streams in this region for sale or lease on favorable terms. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.

All business attended to faithfully and promptly.
ja18-6m-eod-ToTh&Sat

J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Weyman,)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets
oc26-1y-eod

PITTSBURGH, April 5, 1865.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh, on the second WEDNESDAY, 12th day of April, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 8th to Monday the 17th of April.

By order of the Board,
E. WESTERVELT,
ap6-4t Secretary.

NOTICE.

The subscribers to the capital stock of the

BRUSH RUN OIL CO.

are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1865, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Wells's Hall, on Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of organization, election of a Board of Directors, adoption of by-laws, and the transaction of whatever other business may be brought before this association.

J. J. BYROUSE,
mh10-td Secretary and Treasurer pro tem.

FINE OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Having a quantity of OIL LANDS in the vicinity of Horse Neck and Petroleum, and being interested in many other tracts near the railroad, I propose to sell all or any part of said lands on fair terms. Title papers may be seen at my office at Ellenboro, Ritchie co., West Virginia.

A. S. CORE.
mh18 ltaw3w

FRUIT TREES,

PEAR TREES, Seckel Extra Large, $7 00 per doz.
" " " " $50 00 per 100.
" "Duchess Angoulemedward, $4 00 per doz
" " " " $25 00 per 100
Peach " Best varieties, $1 00 per dozen
" " " " $20 00 per 100.

T. L. SHIELDS & Co.,
Sewickly, Nurseries.

GEO. M. REID, Agent,
63 Fifth street. jan30taw-3m.

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of

Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,

Mason county and other grades Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully execu ed.

RICHARD MALLAY,
mh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

GLOBE MARBLE WORKS,

No. 51 Wayne st., East side, near Pa. Railroad Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.

I would invite the attention of persons desiring anything in the marble line to call and examine my stock of finished monuments, grave stones, &c. Having secured the services of some of the best artists of the Eastern cities, I am prepared to execute any kind of work in a style not to be surpassed.

R. A. COLVILLE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having sold their Warehouse at oil City, Venango county, Pa., hereby give notice that the partnership heretofore existing between them, under the name and style of JOHN BURGESS & CO., ceased from and after the tenth day of February, 1865.

JOHN BURGESS,
JAMES BENNEY, Jr.,
mh28-w W. J. YOUNG.

STEEL & BAILEY, STOCK BROKERS, Wilkins HALL,

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stock.

Rates of Commission.

Oil Stocks selling at $1 and under.....1¼ per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $2 and up to $10.....1¼ per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $1 and up to $5.....12½ pr share.
Oil Stocks selling at $10 and over.....½ of 1 per ct.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE BURGETTSTOWN STOCK CO.

Will sell on SATURDAY, 18th April, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at McNary's hotel, in Burgettstown, Washington county, Pa., their celebrated English imported Sta ll'n, PRINCE ROYAL, to the highest bidder.

Terms made easy. ap6-7t

ASTROLOGY.—Ladies and gentlemen are you in trouble, wronged, or deceived, or your fondest hopes blasted, go to Madame DEVILLE'S, at the Scott House, corner Irwin street and Duquesne Way, room No. 25 (for one week only,) and get your fortune told. In Love, Money or Business, She was never known to fail, and often bring together husband and wife, maid and lover, that have long been separated. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1 00. ap6-6t

WANTED.

WANTED—By a respectable lady, a situation as HOUSEKEEPER. Address "B F L," Pittsburgh Commercial office, with reference. ap4-1 eod

WANTED.—TEACHERS, STUDENTS and others who desire a healthy and profitable employment are wanted in every town in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, as agents for the beautiful engraving, "The Child's Prayer" For particulars address WM. J. CLARK,
Pittsburgh.
ap8-2w eod

WANTED—TEN GOOD WHITE MEN TO do work in a DINING ROOM, in a hotel in this city. Apply to
J. D. EVANS,
apl0 at 41 Sixth street, below Smithfield.

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, A reliable canvasser in every town and county, for the "true and Spy, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap10-4wd&w

WANTED—A MASTER CARPENTER to take charge of the repairs and superintend the erection of new buildings, placing of machinery, etc. To one fully competent and accustomed to the management of hands, a permanent situation and good wages will be given. Address by letter, giving name, age, reference and salary expected,

THE PENNA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
ap6-6t Natrona, Allegheny Co., Pa.

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the
PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO.,
ap6-tf 82 Third street.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

JONES BROS. & CO.,
ja27-3m 609 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

NO 241, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Drs. Winslow's soothing syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Carter's cough mixture, Swaim's Hive syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate of Ammonia, Extract Calamic Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.—Twenty Hundred and Fifty Thousand Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c., worth over one million dollars. All to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. You will be perfectly free to know what you are to receive. During the month ending February 28th, 1865, T. & H. Greenleaf, Indianapolis, Ind., have had the honor of distributing among their patrons, one hundred and nineteen Gold and Silver Watches, all of which are fully described in "Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express," a few of the many favorable "opinions of the press." "This is one of the largest firms in the city of New York, and are doing a very extensive business, and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that city."—Oceana Times, Pearl River, Mich., Oct. 24, 1864. "Their stock is large, and buyers may rely upon finding articles purchased from them first rate and represented."—The Independent, Warren, Ill., Oct. 27, 1864. "They are reliable men, and their Watches are admitted by competent judges, and those who have used them, to be first class time keepers. We all like to be deceived to be."—Independent, Warren, Ill., Oct. 27, 1864. "They have a large stock to select from, and keep it filled up in the best style, and of pure materials."—Telegraph, Saugerties, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864. "All goods furnished are what they are represented to be."—Union Mills, Wellsville, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1864. "Worthy of confidence."—Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1864. "Honorable and fair dealing men."—Cumberland Valley Journal, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Oct. 20, 1864. "Have received gold articles—all to be sold for each, 250 Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches, $60 to $100; 250 Ladies' Gold and Enamel Watches, Case Watches, $60 to $100; 500 Gents' Hunting-case Silver Watches, $5 to $20; 250 Gents' Open-face Silver Watches, $5 to $20; 2,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, $15 to $50; 1,000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets, $1 to $8; 5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, $5 to $10; 2,000 Chatelaine and Guard Chains, $10 to $20; 2,000 Solitaire and Gold Brooches, $1 to $10; 2,000 Lava and Florentine Brooches, $1 to $6; 3,000 Coral, Opal and Turquoise Brooches, $1 to $6; 3,000 Gold Bands and Florentine ear drops, $1 to $5; 7,500 Coral, Opal and Turquoise Ear Drops, $1 to $5; 5,000 Solitaire Diamond Breast Pins, $2 50 to $10; 2,000 Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys, $2 50 to $8; 5,000 Fob and Vest Ribbon slides, $2 to $6; 2,000 Gent's Gold Pencils, $1 to $5; Initial Seals, &c., $3 to $8; 2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Miniature Lockets, $1 to $6; 2,000 Miniature Lockets, Magic Spring, $3 to $20; 3,000 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c., $2 to $8; 3,000 Plain Gold Rings, $4 to $8; 5,000 Chased Gold Rings, $4 to $10; 10,000 Stone Set and Signet Rings, $2 50 to $10; 10,000 Gold Mounted Diamond Set Rings, Plain and Stone Set Jewelry, Jet and Gold, $5 to $10; 2,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Cameo, Pearl, &c., $4 to $15; 10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencils, $3 to $10; 10,000 Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders, $2 to $6; 5,000 Sleeve Buttons and Studs, $2 to $8; Assorted Silver Castors, $15 to $30; 2,000 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets, $20 to $50.

Messrs T. & H. Gaughan & Co., No. 116 Broadway, New York, extensive manufacturers and importers of all kinds of Jewelry and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry, desiring to increase their business to an unlimited extent, have resolved upon a Grand Gift Distribution, subject to the regulations following: Certificates naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes, and promiscuously mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. All letters sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are entitled to receive, and then it is left optional to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for one Dollar, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth as there are no blanks. The price of certificates is as follows: One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15. Agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance accompanies the order, the dollar and 10 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., No. 116 Broadway, N. Y. mh31-1m

SCHAUB'S RUN

Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock, $100,000.

Working Fund, $20,000.

PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE, $1 00.

The property of this Company is situated in Venango county, Pennsylvania. Eighty-three acres in fee simple, on the east side of the Allegheny River, in Cranberry township, nearly all of which tract is flat and adapted for boring. It lies in immediate proximity to several Wells now producing.

The character of the above Territory, situated as it is, in the centre of what is known as the "GREAT OIL BASIN," should commend itself to the attention of those who wish to invest in Oil Stocks, as the territory is unsurpassed by any as a basis for an honorable and energetic Oil Company.

Twenty Thousand Shares subscribed before the books were opened to the public.

The books are now open to receive subscription, and will remain open for twenty days, unless the stock is sooner subscribed for at

HERRON & CO'S,
Corner Penn and Wayne streets,
No. 71 Federal street, Allegheny City.
W. B. McCLINTOCK,
mh30-2w No. 96 Federal street, Allegheny.

GOOD CHANCE
For a Coal & Oil Company.

Valuable Coal Lease for Sale.

The lease of the Coal in about 200 acres of Land, with about 70 acres in fee, lying in front on the Ohio River, about five miles below Beaver, giving ready access to the river where there is a good landing and plenty of water for boats at all seasons of the year.

There are wells now being sunk on both sides of this land, and Oil has been struck on Raccoon Creek, less than a mile from it.

The lease is unusually favorable in its terms, and will be sold low.

For particulars and draft of the property apply to
W. A. McCLUNG,
ap3 2w 63 Wood street, Up Stairs.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH FT. W. AND C. R. W. CO.,
Pittsburgh, March 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, held on this 28th instant, the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, for the quarter ending March 31st instant, was declared payable, free of government tax, on and after April 17th prox., by the Treasurer, to shareholders registered at Pittsburgh and by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall street, to shareholders registered at New York.

The transfer books will close March 31st instant, and will reopen April 17th prox.

By order of the Board,
mh29-14p17 P. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

AGENTS FOR

ABENDROTH BROS.

Cast Iron Drain, Water and Smoke Pipes, Elbows, Tees, Return Bends and Branches, of all descriptions. For sale at New York prices.

Oil Well Tools, Tube and general supply house for Oil Wells.

apl-3m No. 110 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—

ONE NEW UPRIGHT DRILL.

In course of construction, one 6 by 14; one 7 by 14, and one 7 by 20 inch, OIL ENGINES, with LOCOMOTIVE or FLUE BOILERS.

For sale at
M. DARRAGH & CO'S,
ap4 Engine Builders, Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.

M. WHITCOMB.....C. B. WOLFF.....G. J. DUFF.....T. H. LANE
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET Pittsburgh. jul

SEWING MACHINES,

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Prize, only $2 broader beautifully, and are warranted three years. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Machines are Shown as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Low Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. ap26-1y

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Castner Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the purchase of railroad cars, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker, Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASTNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja10

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to state that they are now carrying on the above business, at their car works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

for cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. As they furnish all their own material, (having their own timber, saw-mill and foundery,) and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in

Price or Durability,

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders of every kind. Address BAKER, JACKSON & CO., Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.

WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja10-3m

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN,
WM. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and B. Frank Weymans, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.

GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN.....B. FRANK WEYMAN.

WEYMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail

Tobacco Manufacturers,
Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,
ja2-tf PITTSBURGH.

BOOTS AND SHOES

REMOVAL.

We have removed to 61 MARKET STREET, and will open our new stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

On Monday, April 10th, 1865. The patronage of our friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

ap11 SOUTH & ROSS.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS,

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
128 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For sinking

OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations. viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND

Gum Belting, &c.,

All of which I have ntly in store. ja28-6m

PITTOCK'S,

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,

ALBUMS.
ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
PHOTOGRAPHS.

MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS,
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.

DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.

FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.

POCKET BOOKS.
POCKET BOOKS.

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
Opposite Postoffice. Opposite Postoffice

N. B.—Orders left for Flags promptly attended to.
ap11

FOR SALE—

200 bushels Beans.
100 sacks Dried Apples.
5000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
80 sacks Onions.
200 gallons Apple Butter.
15 bbls. prime Roll Butter.
20 " Maple Sugar.
20 " Refined Sugars.
1000 superior Iron-bound Petroleum Oil Barrels

For sale low, by

C. H. ORTH & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
ja17 No. 41 Smithfield street bet. 1st and 2d sts

AMERICAN WATCHES.

ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.

For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
oct 1

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut Wharf,
de13-1 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co. corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.

IRA B. McVAY,
Treasurer
ja30-tf

PRODUCE—

50 bbls. Green App
2 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
ja25 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

DEEDS,

MORTGAGES,
LEASES, PENSION BLANKS,
OIL LAND REFUSALS, and
ATTORNEY AND ALDERMAN'S BLANKS,
Printed and for sale by
W. S. HAVEN.
Printer and Stationer, cor. Third and Wood streets.
mh31

TOBACCO.

Spun Roll, Rough and Ready,
Navy lbs.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

MEETING OF ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—An adjourned meeting of the Allegheny City Councils was held last evening.

Common Council—Members present: Messrs. Bunney, English, Falhauber, Hanna, McDonald, Neal, Miller, Robb, Wm. Smith, J. B. Smith, Torrence, Thompson, and President Dunn.

The following business, transacted by Select Council at their meeting of April 3d, was taken up:

The report of the Committee on Engines, as amended, was read, and the action of S. C. concurred in.

The ordinance relating to the fees for weighing on the public scales, passed in S. C., was concurred in, provided the fractions in making be not diminished, but rather increased.

The ordinance, abolishing the office of City Controller, adopted by S. C., was laid on the table.

The petition relating to a steam pipe on North Alley, was read, and the action of S. C. concurred in.

The resolution providing for a revision of the special rates of wharfage, adopted in S. C., was concurred in.

The ordinance, fixing the business tax for the year 1865, at one mill on the dollar, adopted in S. C., was taken up and action concurred in.

The resolution relating to low water lines, adopted in S. C., was read, and the action concurred in.

A bill from A. & J. McKinna for dray plates, amounting to $75, was read and action of S. C. concurred in.

A communication from the City Solicitor in reference to the delay in the publication of the new City Code, was read, and action of S. C. concurred in.

The ordinance fixing the compensation of election officers, was read and approved.

The report of the Commissioners on Diamond Improvement, recommending that a warrant be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of Messrs. White and Alexander, for $2,500, to reimburse them for loss sustained in the erection of the Market House and City Hall, adopted in S. C., and action of S. C., concurred in.

Mr. Miller offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, under command of General R. E. Lee, to Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, be entered upon the minutes of this Council, as foreshadowing the utter downfall of the rebellion and the maintainance of those liberties which the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis had secured to our common country in the same States, eighty-four years ago.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution that Councils meet on the Market House on Thursday afternoon, previous to visiting the Water Works, for the purpose of examining the model of an apparatus, invented by Mr. Hufenberg, to overcome the choking of the supply pipe at the works. Adopted.

Mr. Torrence moved that hereafter Councils meet on the first and third Mondays of each month. Adopted. Not reached in S. C.

Select Council.—Present: Messrs. Francis, Marshall, Miller, Bunney, G. R. Riddle, S. Riddle and President Marshall.

There was no business of public importance transacted in this branch, and after concurring with the Common Council in a portion of their action, adjourned.

HIGH PRICE OF MARKETING.—The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday says that food was higher in that market on Friday than it had been since the first week in March, 1861. The same may be said of the Pittsburgh markets. In fact, there seems to be a conspiracy to keep up the prices beyond what reason or honesty warrants. The prices of wearing apparel, of cotton and woolen goods, of tea, coffee, and sugar, of flour and meal, have gone down with the decline of gold, but the price of more food—flesh, fowl, fish, butter, eggs, and vegetables of all sorts, still rule about as high as when gold was 285. This is a matter of fact and not of speculation, and every person, male or female, rich or poor, who has to make market purchases for a family, will admit that it is no exaggeration. Is there no way to check such extortion (or it cannot be called by any other name) can be reached, and a stop put to it? Perhaps if our citizens would abstain for a single week from the use of the dear-bought luxuries, and compel the unconscionable owners to haul them home, the one might be in a good degree mitigated, if not entirely removed.

PROBABLE CASE OF POISONING.—On Sunday a young man named Ott, son of Mr. William Ott, of the Fifth ward, died very suddenly, after suffering severe pains, which led to the belief that he had been poisoned. Upon inquiry being instituted, it was ascertained that on Saturday some boys distributed chewing tobacco between Ott and another lad, and compelled them to swallow it. Ott soon afterwards became very sick, and died as above stated. His attending physician is of the opinion that the tobacco contained poison, and as the other boy has not swallowed it he very sick, with symptoms similar to those with which Ott suffered, it seems probable that an h is the case. Coroner Irwin was this afternoon requested to hold an inquest on the body, and after empanneling a jury, adjourned the inquest until this morning, in order to give the physicians an opportunity of making a post mortem examination, and analyze the lad's stomach, some black spots having been discovered upon the latter times, which rendered the examination necessary. No arrests have as yet been made.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.—The Allegheny county Teachers' Institute, at its late meeting in East Liberty, passed the following patriotic resolutions:

Resolved, That as teachers, we are profoundly grateful to Almighty God that he has brought to utter confusion the hosts of ignorance, aristocracy, and slavery in that political Babylon, the Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That as teachers we heartily sustain the President of the United States and those in authority over us, and we sincerely thank, in the name of Free Schools and the cause of education, the army and navy of the United States, with the officers and privates who have led the hosts of freedom to victory.

Resolved, That we will stand by the Constitution of the United States, free from human slavery, and advocate the cause of universal education.

Court Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS—(Judges Mellon and Brown.)—Commonwealth vs. Martin Shaffer—assault and battery—found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

George McPherson pleaded guilty to four charges of selling liquor without license, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs in each case. Jacob Milkley pleaded guilty to a like offense, and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Michael O'Hara, John A. Strain, E. G. Childs, Thomas O'Connor, W. H. Robinson, J. D. Egan, M. White, John Barry, Thomas Barbin—indictment, riot, on oath of A. Burkhart. On trial.

SUSPENDED PAYING BOUNTY.—The First and Third Wards of Allegheny concluded yesterday to cease paying bounty to volunteers for the present. The citizens of the Second Ward will hold a meeting at the School House this evening for the purpose of discussing whether any further efforts will be made towards filling the quota of the Ward. As the funds collected by this Ward for volunteering purposes have been expended, it is very probable that they will suspend any further operations. Recruiting continues brisk in the city, and the new organizations are filling up. Capt. Foster has ordered in ten men yesterday, and a larger number are expected for to-day.

THE SMOKE.—The Confederate Government, so far as Richmond was concerned, ended in smoke, and the French Government lost its tobacco. How fortunate Pittsburghers are that they can secure genuine Havanas, and cigars that rival them, at Gregg & Joe McClurg's, Smithfield street, opposite the Custom House. This firm are practical tobacconists, and none but the genuine article is ever presented to their patrons. To calm a disquieted mind, if you want an agreeable and pleasant companion secure McClurg's Havanas.

PALM SUNDAY.—Sabbath last was Palm Sunday, so called in commemoration of the entry of Christ into Jerusalem, when the people strewed palm branches in the way. Palm Sunday ushers in Holy Week, during which no flesh is permitted to be used by strict religionists, and but one meal with a slight collation allowed each day. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the Tenebræ will be sung, and on Saturday the fire will be kindled and the Paschal candle lighted. The Catholics of Pittsburgh and vicinity will celebrate the week with all due and becoming solemnities.

POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT.—A meeting was called at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon to take measures for the celebration of the recent great and crowning victories of the army of the Potomac under General Grant. Joseph Dilworth was called to the chair and C. E. Locke chosen Secretary. After a free interchange of opinion it was deemed advisable to postpone the celebration for the present and await further news. It is the confident belief of all that Mobile will soon be captured and Johnson's army surrender to Sherman's invincible legions, and then there will be such a jubilee as Pittsburgh never before witnessed.

DEATH FROM THE EXPLOSION OF A LAMP.—Louisa McCalmus, a little girl, aged about ten years, who was horribly burned, one day last week, by her clothes taking fire from the explosion of a lamp which she was carrying, died on Sunday, at her mother's residence, on Washington street, after suffering the most intense agony. The mother of the deceased, who was badly burned while endeavoring to extinguish the flames, is still confined to her bed, and fears for her recovery are entertained. The Coroner will inquire into the facts in the case, and probably hold an inquest on the body of the deceased.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Among the Pennsylvania wounded in the fortifications in front of Petersburg last week were the following Pittsburghers belonging to the 211th regiment P. V.: John Updegraff, J. S. Norris, F. Smith, I. Sedgrass, F. Frontman, J. Decker, I. Ogden and A. Graham.

W. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell on commission at rates—

U. S. 5-20's, 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
do do 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 7-30 per cent. Loan Bonds,
U. S. Seven-Thirties,
Compound Interest, one year certificates,
and all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description.
DISCOUNT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
apl6

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

J. HANNA, PRES'T. | JAS. MCAULEY, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS APRIL 10, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20's	102 25	.....
U. S. Certificates	98 50	.....
Allegheny County 5's	.....	75 00
Connellsville R. R.	9 00	10 00
Monongahela Ins.	.....	42 00
First National Allegheny	125 00	133 00
Manufacturers'	.....	13 00
Coal Bluff Mining Co.	.....	1 50
Acme	.....	40 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	.....	9 00
Oil Farm & Ohio Petroleum	.....	1 80
Caldwell and Philadelphia	4 75	6 00
Central Basin	1 00	1 05
Mt. Vernon Central	.....	2 00
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	.....	1 05
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 65	1 40
Cherry Run & Pit. Hole	.....	95
Columbia Oil Co	50 00	.....
Culbertson	.....	2 00
Duck Creek	.....	12 00
Duck Creek Valley	.....	1 00
Dunkard Creek Union	.....	1 00
Eldorado	90	1 25
Excelsior	.....	70
Federal	78	1 00
Hemlock	1 25	2 25
Horse Neck	1 00	1 50
Ironcity	.....	80
Lincoln Oil and Mining	.....	90
Merriman & Co.	37	60
McAboy and Cherry Run	75	95
Monongahela Pioneer	.....	1 00
Mt. Oil, of Pittsburgh	.....	1 00
National Refining and Storing	5 00	10 00
Ohio Valley	1 40	2 00
Oil Basin of Pittsburgh	5 00	6 00
Oil City Petroleum	1 50	2 25
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	4 00	5 00
Oxton	2 00	4 00
Phoenix	.....	1 00
Phillips	.....	4 00
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1 50	2 50
Venture	.....	1 25
Richie	56	60
Ross	1 10	1 12
Rock Farm	3 00	3 50
Star Farm	.....	1 00
Stella	82½	85
Steel Well	10 00	.....
Tack Petroleum, of N. Y.	1 00	2 40
Union Lubric	50	75
Western Pennsylvania	2 00	2 00
Wolf Creek	1 25	2 00

MONDAY, April 10—P. M.

The good news, and the prospect of an immediate peace have caused a lull in our stock market. The attendance on 'Change this evening was confined to a few regular operators, and the market was devoid of interest. The transactions were the following as late:

100	shares Pittsburgh and New York	1 10
100	do do do	1 10
100	do Ross	1 04
100	do Yarn, Story & Cherry Run	88

The bids and offerings were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked
Connellsville	14 00	.....
Connellsville R. R.	.....	7 00
Connellsville R. R.	9 00	.....
Monongahela Ins.	.....	42 00
First National Allegheny	125 00	133 00
Manufacturers'	.....	13 00
Coal Bluff Mining Co.	.....	1 50
Acme	.....	40 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	.....	9 00
Oil Farm & Ohio Petroleum	.....	1 80
Caldwell and Philadelphia	4 75	6 00
Central Basin	1 00	1 05
Mt. Vernon Central	.....	2 00
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	.....	1 05
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 65	1 40
Cherry Run & Pit. Hole	.....	95
Columbia Oil Co	50 00	.....
Culbertson	.....	2 00
Duck Creek	.....	12 00
Duck Creek Valley	.....	1 00
Dunkard Creek Union	.....	1 00
Eldorado	90	1 25
Excelsior	.....	70
Federal	78	1 00
Hemlock	1 25	2 25
Horse Neck	1 00	1 50
Ironcity	.....	80
Lincoln Oil and Mining	.....	90
Merriman & Co.	37	60
McAboy and Cherry Run	75	95
Monongahela Pioneer	.....	1 00
Mt. Oil, of Pittsburgh	.....	1 00
National Refining and Storing	5 00	10 00
Ohio Valley	1 40	2 00
Oil Basin of Pittsburgh	5 00	6 00
Oil City Petroleum	1 50	2 25
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	4 00	5 00
Oxton	2 00	4 00
Phoenix	.....	1 00
Phillips	.....	4 00
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1 50	2 50
Venture	.....	1 25
Richie	56	60
Ross	1 10	1 12
Rock Farm	3 00	3 50
Star Farm	.....	1 00
Stella	82½	85
Steel Well	10 00	.....
Tack Petroleum, of N. Y.	1 00	2 40
Union Lubric	50	75
Western Pennsylvania	2 00	2 00
Wolf Creek	1 25	2 00

The Allegheny River Coal Oil Company of Philadelphia, have excellent reports from the "Kendrick" well, on their land in Venango. The Superintendent reports the yield continually and steadily at fourteen to fifteen barrels per day. As this company have no royalties to pay and have nearly fifty acres of choice territory in fee simple, all under a capital of $75,000, there can be no doubt of it comparing with the best companies, in affording to the holders of its stock handsome dividends. Another well in about being tubed which, it is expected, will be as good as the "Kendrick," which taken together with the royalties of two wells on such leases under the company, certainly looks very encouraging.

—In the event of peace being established, a writer in the *Merchant's Magazine* asks what should the merchant do who has a large stock on hand, and a good list of customers whose interests he wishes to retain? We reply, let him not be unduly frightened. Let the first shock be met with firmness. Those who are greatly scared will doubtless take the first sales by making a great reduction, and will find they were mistaken in so doing, because they will not be able to replace their stocks at the rates at which they have sold them. The price of gold will doubtless recede very much on the news of peace; but it will certainly advance again after the first impression has passed by, for then it is measured by our paper currency of the country, and that is so greatly redundant that anything like a normal price for gold or any other commodity is impossible. There are two extremes, then, to be avoided in the emergency contemplated. One is holding on too closely—the other, selling off at too great a reduction. Most persons will take the latter course and suffer unnecessary loss, while the more shrewd will make fortunes by purchasing merchandise thus needlessly sacrificed.

Prudent men will operate under such circumstances with great caution, because they will have in view the fact that prices must continue to decline until the currency is withdrawn, until the bottom is reached. They will, therefore, hold as small stocks as practicable; they will not cease their operations on account of prices, but carefully watch the volume of the currency and govern themselves accordingly.

When the war commenced, many very prudent persons stopped their purchases, and laid still, waiting for "better times." Such have made nothing during the war, and will find themselves poorer at the end than at the beginning of the contest. Others went straightforward, buying and selling, and have secured fortunes within the last four years.

Business men, who have a valuable trade, should hold on to it. That they will generally make great profits for some time to come is not likely, because we must eventually descend in prices to the normal standard; but in the meantime active men having a future before them would not be wise to relinquish their trade. Nothing is more certain than the wonderful career of prosperity that awaits us, if we only secure nationality and peace; and those who are in position to take part in the business of the country will have the best opportunity yet known for wealth. Hence the importance of passing through the transition from war to peace, in such a manner as to be prepared for the tide of prosperity which awaits us as a people. Our manufacturers, especially, must start into new life and vigor with the termination of the war. The demand for cotton goods, in particular, will be unprecedented. The markets are comparatively bare, but, what is more strikingly true, the homes of the people are more destitute of cotton fabric than ever before. Everything has been used up. All are waiting for peace, that they may supply themselves with these goods, of which they have been accustomed to keep a liberal stock on hand.

—It is susceptible of the clearest proof

1st. That the great mass of the money borrowed from our people and expended in carrying on the war, still exists as property, in the shape of funded debt and national currency.

2d. That the war has been carried on at a cost per annum less than the aggregate profits of the industrial pursuits of the country.

3d. That in every year of the war the balance of trade with all foreign countries has been uniformally in favor of the United States.

4th. That in every year of the war the Loyal States have steadily augmented their agricultural and industrial products, and that this augmentation is very nearly five fold.

5th. That now, just at the close of the war, there is less personal indebtedness, negotiable and of record, than at any previous time in the history of the country.

6th. That there is more realized wealth in our hands, more machinery of production, more varied industry, more manufacturing skill, more intelligence, more manhood, more power than before.

Yes! we Americans back our national debt as easy as any of our soldiers backed his knapsack into Richmond. And when we get tired of carrying it we can lay it down as easily as he laid his knapsack down—lay it down by cash payment. And, in the meantime, we can fight in a dreadfully admonishing way, and do all the things that behoove the strongest, freest, bravest, "smartest" nation on the globe. That's just what we can do.

So pile your confidence and your money into your country's Loan.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, April 11, 1865.

BUSINESS was dull. The surrender of Lee and the balance of his army was glory sufficient without anything else. Buying and selling a secondary consideration. However, for our side, we have witnessed many outbursts of popular uprisings, but no previous one will compare with the present occasion. It can be said truly, "the victory is won, and fairly won." The weather was unfavorable for outdoor transactions. The rains that set in the previous night continued during the day. The roads were in a sad condition. The receipts of produce were light. The market, however, contains an ample supply of the various descriptions. The demand, however, was entirely local. The sales were barely worth recording. On the Allegheny Landing business was active. The up trips of the steamers were large. On the Monongahela Landing a moderate amount of business was transacted. The Financier was engaged in discharging a heavy cargo. The Emma Graham, as usual, had a big trip. She leaves to-day at 4 p. m., for Zanesville and intermediate ports. The Bayard returned to Parkersburg with a large trip. The Edinburg is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Wednesday. The Maggie Hays is announced for St. Louis this day. The light draught packet Julia will leave for St. Paul direct. The Kate Putnam is announced for St. Paul on Saturday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The steamers Leondias, Minneola, Gilde No. 3 and Nevada are in port waiting their turn to load. Several boats are due from the lower ports. The Pine Grove is among the number. She is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Saturday. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. They partake of a retail character:

APPLES—The market was not very active, the supply being sufficient for the demand. Among the sales were 100 bbls to go out of the market at $4 50@4 75. Inferior descriptions ranged from $3 25@3 60 per bbl.

MIDDLINGS—Sales of 4 tons at depot at $2 50 per cwt, a decline.

FLOUR—The market was very dull, without the least speculative demand. The supply on hand is ample for all ordinary purposes, while the receipts were more than keep pace with the amount required to supply the wants of the city trade. The only sales made were from store in dray load parcels, at Extra Family, $9, @ 9 50@9 50. Some dealers have extra fine held higher. Good qualities can be purchased at our figures.

BUTTER—The demand was fully up with the supply. Prices have undergone no change for some days past. Sales of 14 packages choice at 30@35c. We notice fair shipments going east.

HAY—The receipts were light. Small sales were made at the rate of $30@40 per ton.

EGGS—The receipts by the river were the largest we noticed for some time. They were principally consigned to the E. at by rail. Sales of 10 bbls, from store, at 18@19c 9 dozen, and 4 do at 20c. They can be purchased at retail at the latter figure.

OATS—The market was not strong. We note sales of 800 bushels, at depot, at 83c. That seems to be the upside figure. The market contains a fair supply.

CORN—Was dull with more sellers than buyers; sales of 600 bushels Ear at $1 00. Shelled is nominal.

GROCERIES—The market remains unsettled with a fair local demand. We omit prices as they are uncertain, but tending downward.

PROVISIONS—The up trip on the Nevada large, business was transacted in Western Reserve at 21@22c, as per quality.

Pork—Only a small article meets with ready purchasers at $1 10 per bushel; inferior descriptions are not wanted.

BACON—The market was not very active, dealers merely purchase sufficient to supply their present wants. The supply on the market is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The interior trade is quiet. Sales of Sides, ribbed, 19c; Sugar Cured Hams, 20@21c.

LARD—Dull with more buyers than sellers, at 20@21c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, April 11, 1865.

Business in the oil way was neglected, and the demand being limited the sales were of a similar description. The weather was unfavorable for out-door transactions. Prices of Crude ruled about the same, viz: 21@22c, according to the gravity. A lot of Horse Creek Oil, that arrived a few days since, was disposed of yesterday at prices a shade above those paid for Oil City Oil. The landing on the Allegheny presented a business like aspect. The amount of merchandize being shipped to the Oil Regions was large. The following parties left this, Belle, Echo No. 2 and Petrolia; all with fair trips. The departures were the Belle and Echo No. 2. They were crowded with passengers. From Oil City we learn that the Oil market was steady with a fair demand. Prices were unchanged at the wells and the mouth. There was considerable difficulty in forwarding oil to the mouth from the wells on account of the horrid condition of the roads. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. Thesupply in the market is not large. The receipts on the line were 880 bbls.

CRUDE OIL—Holders were asking 21@22c for Crude without packages. Buyers seem to be holding off for lower prices. Sales of 1,000 bbls Crude 39 to 40 bbls to the gallon gravity at 21c, packages returned in both instances. Sales of 575 bbls Horse Creek oil at 23c, packages returned. This oil is said to operate to any extent. At present prices are nominal.

REFINED OIL—The market was dull. Buyers manifested no disposition to operate to any extent. At present prices are nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J Wilkins.....151 | Fisher Bros.....759

Total.....910

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Petrona Company, 140 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 50 bbls refined for Pittsburgh.

New York Grocery Market.

April 8.

Coffee—We notice, after a lengthened period of stagnation in this article, a resumption of activity, especially for Brazil, the sales of which embrace five cargoes, all for gold, but on terms kept strictly private. We have not varied our gold quotations of Rio, but there is evidently a better feeling, and the market closes firmer. The sales of Laguayra on private terms are 4,500 bags per Belgique, 4,880 do, per Flygarson & Son, 4,851 do, per St. Ursula, 5,700 do, per Worth, 2,157 do, per Bird Dove, and about 2,500@3,000 bags in lots from importers' hands. The other sales are 1,900 mats Java at 22c, gold; and 1,100 bags Laguayra on private terms, and 1,000 bags Jeanne, 19c gold. Cuba sold at 32c, cash.

Export from Jan. 1st to March 31st—

1865.....pkgs. 15,753 | 1864.....pkgs. 871

Tea—There have been rumors of large sales of green and black tea of late, but until now they have been kept strictly private. We are now enabled to give the particulars of the sales of the past ten days, as made by one house, all having been taken by our large dealers from first hands. Of the Imperial, at full and advancing prices, viz: 8,969 lf chests green, 16,249 do Oolong, 2,082 do Sonchong, and 3,878 do uncolored Japan. Of the Gunpowder, Young Hyson, quotations are in progress for large parcels, and the market closes decidedly firmer. The business in lines is also pretty active at very full prices.

Sugar—A steady good demand has prevailed for all kinds of refined sugar, and with considerable firmness on the part of holders, who have offered their stocks rather sparingly, prices have been steadily maintained, and at one time there was some advance, closing in fact under the considerable receipts and an increasing stock. Yesterday, however, with the falling off in gold, there was quite a buoyancy, and the closing rates were almost exactly the same as on Tuesday last. Refined is 5½@5¾c higher, with a more active demand for immediate use; we quote hard at 18¼c; soft white, 16¾@17 5-16c, and yellow, 14@16¼c. Messrs. Stuart quote their loaf at 18¾c; their powdered and granulated, 18¾c; White A, 17¾c; and yellow C, 16¾c, cash. The sales of raw are 3,212 hhds, Cuba at 16¾@14c; 216 do and 100 bbls clarified do, 14¾@15c; 657 hhds Muscovado, 12¾@14½c on the gold; 24 clarified Demerara, 16½c; and 363 box Havana, 12¾@16¾c, 4 mos. The stock yesterday was about 43,181 hhds, 26,339 bags, 197,880 bgs sugar, and 774 hhds Melado.

Export from Jan. 1st to March 31st—

	1865.	1864
Muscovado, hhds	163	2,285
Havana, bxs	793	13,040
Manila, &c., bags	699	11,381
Refined, 100 lbs	4,709	5,063

Molasses—The market since our last has again been active, consumers having bought freely. The receipts have been small the stock of the poorer grades heavy, but prime qualities are scarce and wanted, and on these an advance of 2c per gallon has been established, while all the other grades being abundant and only steady at previous prices. The sales, which are largely for refining purposes are as cargo: 573 hhds and 7 tes Nuevitas at 55 cents; 115 hhds do, in lots, 60@65c; 160 Barbadoes, 55c; 20 do old crop do, 56c; 62 old Kitts, 49c; 422 hhds and 30 tes Porto Rico, 61@70c, mostly prime, 65@70c; 875 hhds, 85 tes and 67 bbls Cuba Muscovado, 45½@55c, mostly 49½ and 50 by cargo; 40 hhds old crop do, 49c, 4 mos; 33 hhds New Orleans, $1 10, cash, and 802 hhds and 32 tes Clayed Cuba, before arrival, on terms not made public.—*Shipping List.*

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

Manufacturers are mostly idle, except so far as they are in the regular habit of making up goods on their own account; for though stock is a trifle cheaper, it has not declined in proportion to other commodities, and they are still holding off in expectation of a further fall. Prices of boots and shoes are low as compared with gold, but the latter is simply a medium for the maker. They have recently declined some 10 per cent. on desirable goods, and still more on the cheap kinds, but a little out of season. But the decline has been checked, and holders are more confident and firmer.

The leather market is weak and unsettled, with a steady downward tendency. There is scarcely any demand for any description, as manufacturers are doing nothing, and stocks are getting to be inconveniently plethoric. In the absence of sales, it is difficult to give reliable quotations, but prices are nominally without any great change since our last report.

Hemlock sole is held at a range of 32@35c, the outside figure for oversweights. Oak do at 50@55c for sides, and 55@60c for crop. Calcutta Buffalo is quiet at 30@33c. Rough Upper is dull at 20@35c for Hemlock, and 20@45c for Oak. Rough Calfskins are in limited demand at 75c@$1, for light and heavy; curried do $1 20@1 40.—*Bulletin.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 10.

The news of Lee's surrender has produced a general excitement on the markets, but there is no panic at the Stock Exchange. The market opened with increased firmness, and there was a short rally as call progressed, with very little pressure. After board broke up an upward movement continued and higher rates were current throughout the list. Governments were very strong. Very few bonds were offered at the Board. The scarcity was general on the streets. State bonds were quiet and steady. Coal shares were all firm, and Cumberland was the feature of the list. Miscellaneous shares were also steady. There has been very little excitement to-day in the Gold market. Operations were not large, and there was an unusual absence of rumors. Money continues very abundant and easy at 6 per cent. on Railroad collaterals, and 5 per cent. Governments, and Petroleum Stocks heavy and lower. Buchanan Farm, 115; Excelsior, 45; Oceanic, 220; Byrd Farm, 315; Tank, 200; United States, 850. Petroleum heavy but firm, at 21c for Crude, and 53c for Refined in bond, and 72@73c for Free.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, April 10.

The *Commercial* says: The surrender of Lee has caused considerable excitement in the gold market, but no panic. Gold opened at 141, and went up to 145½.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 10.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling dull and nominal at 109¾@109. Gold dull and decidedly lower, opening at 144, declining to 143¾, advancing to 145¾, and closing at 144¾. Government stocks steady.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans $304,158,859, a decrease of $394,359. Specie $20,045,976, decrease $115,462. Circulation $4,775,-828, decrease $115,452. Deposits $174,850,186, increase $449,684. Legal Tenders, $16,424,397, increase $3,435,575.

Stocks dull. Rock Island 95½; Fort Wayne 92; Alton and Terre Haute 32; Illinois Central Scrip, 106½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 69¾; Northwestern 39¾; do Preferred 81; New York Central 103¾; Erie 79; Hudson 107; Reading 105; Michigan Southern, 69¾; Illinois Central, 104½; Pittsburgh, 87½; Cumberland, 53½; Northwestern, 35; do, preferred, 61½; Fort Wayne, 90¾; C. & M. Certificates, 27¼; Cumberland, 53½; Quicksilver, 68¾; Mariposa, 17¾.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange the market was very active and strong. The session was held in the new building adjoining Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gold, 144¾; N. Y. Central, 103; Erie, 69¾; Hudson, 106¾; Reading 105¾; Michigan Southern, 69¾; Illinois Central, 104½; Pittsburgh, 87½; Cumberland, 53½; Northwestern, 35; do. preferred, 61½; Fort Wayne, 90¾; C. & M. Certificates, 27¼; Cumberland, 53½; Quicksilver, 68¾; Mariposa, 17¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 10.

Cotton dull, heavy and nominally lower; middling, 33. Flour dull and unsettled, and 10@20c lower on Common grades. Sales of 10,000 bbls, and $9 60@9 65 for trade brands, market closing heavy. Whisky decidedly firmer; Western $2 10@2 17, closing at $2 17. Wheat dull and nominally 2@5c lower. Red and amber Western were reported sold, but could not be traced to any reliable source. Rye dull, heavy and nominally lower. Barley and Barley Malt quiet. Corn dull and heavy; new yellow, $1 40. Oats dull and nominal at 85c for Western. Sugar firm and unchanged. Coffee steady. Petroleum quiet at 53c for crude; 53c for refined, in bond, and 72@73c do, free. Pork dull at $26 26 for new mess of May, cash, and $24 for June. Beef steady at $9 for mess, $23 75@24 for prime, and $25 75@26 for prime extra. Mess beef dull at 12@17c; plain mess, 10@12c. Prime mess and prime mess Shoulders nominal at 15@16c. Hams quiet. Bacon quiet. Lard dull at 13¾@13¾c. Butter dull at 18@20c for Ohio, and 24@35c for State. Cheese quiet at 13@22c.

Boston Copper Market.

BOSTON, April 11.

The prices of Mining Stocks bid in Boston to-day were as follows: Valley Farm, 21; Forest Fall, 22¾; Franklin, 42½; Hancock, 95; Huron, 42; Minnesota, 90; Quincy, 77; Superior, 5.

New Orleans Market.

April 1.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week comprise 4,468 bales cotton, 1,000 bbls sugar, 253 bbls molasses, 1,000 bbls flour, 2,348 bbls pork, 500 bbls and 113 kegs lard, 500 sacks bacon, 1,200 bbls beef, 415 bbls whisky, 15,000 sacks corn, 1,850 sks oats, and 4,200 bales hay, mostly for trade. The imports comprise 1,917 boxes Cuba sugar and 1,467 bbls molasses. The exports comprise 949 bales cotton, 1,000 bbls flour, 700 bbls pork, 366 kegs lard and 1,000 sacks corn.

Cotton—Last evening, after the close of business hours, the cotton market was active at the same classification at 33c, which had been previously refused. To-day the movement was quite limited, but the quotations remained firm and unchanged